

*E Dono Act Thau*  
PLAINE AND  
EASIE LAYING

open of the meaning and  
vnderstanding of the Rules of  
*Construction in the English ACCI-*  
DENCE, appointed by autho-  
*ritie to be taught in all Schooles*  
of hir Maiesties dominions, for  
*the great vse and bene-*  
fite of young be-  
ginners:

by IOHN STOCKWOOD  
sometime Schoolmaster  
of Tambridge.



Imprinted at London, by  
the Assignes of Fran-  
cis Flower.

1590

THE BOOKE TO THE  
yoong Punies and Petits  
of the Grammar  
*Schoole.*

**W**Hen painfull Master hath no time,  
In plainest sort your rules to teach,  
Or clubbish fellows shall refuse,  
Their friendly helpe heerin to reach:  
Bicause you come with emptie hand,  
And profer not thrife welcome fee,  
(which thing some schollers much desire)  
Then boldly make resort to me.  
I will you helpe, make prooffe who list,  
And set you downe the easie way,  
Your English rules to vnderstand,  
Their meaning open for to lay.  
For each example to his rule,  
I teach you aptly how to fit:  
Thus may you laugh, where others cry,  
when vp they go for missing it.  
Now, as for fee I none do craue,  
I aske no other recompence,  
The paine is mine, the profit thine,  
Vsing this booke with diligence.

TO  
(vn  
ons  
Le  
iest



receiued  
the great  
thily to  
whom  
gratefull  
faile, shal  
obliuion,  
most duti  
of better  
worshipfu  
laying op  
the Gram  
wits, and  
I am pers  
I haue ch  
yoongling  
and there  
marking c



# TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFULL

(vnto whom in the Lord for sundrie considerations I stand most singularly beholding) Master WILLIAM LEWIN, Doctor of both Lawes, Iustice of peace, one of his Ma-iesties high Commission for causes ecclesiasticall, Iudge of the court of Prerogatives, &c. IOHN STOCKWOOD

*Minister and preacher of the word of God, wisheth*

*a plentiful increase of all heavenly graces,*

*for the good of God his Church,*

*and benefit of the Com-*

*mon-wealth.*



VCH (RIGHT WORSHIP-  
FULL) have been the manie and

manifold bounties and fauors, euer since my first being acquainted with you vntill this day, extended from your W. in most courteous manner not onely vnto my selfe, but also vouchsaied sundry other of my good friends at my request, that howsoever vnto others I haue peradventure giuen such woorthie testimonie of the same, as wherewithall they haue been contented, and supposed me to be a thankfull recounter of benefits

received, yet could I neuer heerewithall satisfie and content my selfe, because the greatnes of your Deserts towards me and my friends hath seemed woorthily to be further published vnto the knowledge of all posteritie, vnto whom (as dutie bindeth me) I do most willingly acknowledge, that the gratefull remembrance of the same, so long as life doth last, and breth not faile, shall neuer be extinguished, nor buried in the lothsome lake of odious obliuion, but alwaies be reserued fast locked vp in the safe custodie of a most dutifull and thankfull mind. And to this end hauing no other means of better value, to testifie my thankfull dutie, I haue presumed vnder your worshipfull and learned patronage to send abroad this plaine and easie laying open of the English rules of Construction for the yong Puniies of the Grammar schoole, in so familiar and euident a maner, as the meanest wits, and slenderest capacities may to their no small benefit and profit (as I am perswaded) vnderstand and beare away the same. And heerein though I haue chiefly framed my selfe vnto the simplicitie of the little ones and yonglings that are occupied in these kind of studies, yet some thing here and there I haue inserted, not vnwoorthy altogether of the obseruation and marking of those which age of further reading.

# THE EPISTLE DEDICATORIE.

If it shall of any be laid vnto me for a fault, that I spend time in these small trifles, and Grammar matters, the which might better be employed about things more serious and of greater moment and importance, my defence is, that to haue laid well the ground worke, and as it were the foundation, whereupon the whole frame and building in a manner of the Latin tooong must be setled, is not in deed and in truth, to be deemed a light and toyish matter, but that shall bring great ease vnto the master, and also good furtherance vnto the yoong beginners, if with diligence and heedfulness they looke into the same. Besides that I know not how it commeth to passe, that as, *Nenita de stellis, de bobus narras orator*, and euery one as he hath been brought vp, deliteth to be talking of those things for the most part wherein he hath been most exercised: so I hauing spent many yeeres about the instructing of youth in the principles and rudiments of the latin tooong, can not chooseth but euer now and then be harping on those matters, with the which in former times I haue been so long and well acquainted. If any benefit may grow thereby vnto those little ones, for whose sake, as well to saue them from the rod, as also to encourage them by this plaine laying open of the meaning of their rules, with more willingnes, and cheerfulness to goe forward in their studies: I shall haue obtained my desire, submitting in all humilitie this my simple trauell, such as it is, vnto your wise and learned censure, whom I most hartily pray and beseech after your accustomed and wonted clemencie in such sort to accept of the same, as by me towards your W. it hath been ment, namely an vnfaigned token of most dutifull and hartie good will, the which for many curtesies I owe vnto your Worships, whom I pray the Almighty long to preferue in peace and prosperitie to your good contentment, and benefit of your Country. Tunbridge this 16. Nouember, 1590.

Your W, most bounden, and humble  
in the Lord to be commanded,

IOHN STOCKWOOD.

# TO THE FRIENDLY READER

concerning the profite of  
this booke.

**N**OT being altogether ignorant (right gentle Reader) of the slender capacitie of many young beginners in the Grammar schooles, hauing my selfe by the space of twenty yeeres exercised the office of a poore Schoolemaster, during the which time I haue had the triall of many wits, and finding by experience, that one and the selfesame thing being often repeated in teaching, and as it were by small drops instilled into the tender eares of the little Pories and Petites: yet by reason of the weaknes of their wits in those young yeeres, it hath quickly passed away without any great profit, I haue wished many times, that some good body would take pains for to lay open the rules of construction in our English Accidence, in such a plaine and ready manner, as that the little ones, might as it were by themselves easily conceiue of the meaning of the same, by the apt applying of euery example vnto his seuerall rule. For this being well performed, a ready way is opened to the more easie passing through the examining and passing of such lectures, as their teachers afterwards shall thinke good to read vnto them. Which labour, because none hitherto hath entred vpon, I my selfe in the vacation time of the twelue moethes (as they call it) haue taken vpon me, and with God his helpe finished the same. And I haue the rather made choise to deale with the English rules, Why this labour hath been taken in the English rules. because it is the first thing that the Accidentiaries do enter into, after they haue learned their eight parts of speech, and as it were the foundation of all the rest of the Grammar building, the which being well laid, they shall be the better able to proceed to the vnderstanding of Latin Authors. And for as much as there lieth a great weight in the manner of teaching the young beginners the vnderstanding of these rules, which is chieftly to be attained by letting them familiarly and plainly see, how euery example agreeth with his rule, I hope that I haue in such sort performed this point, as that the childe of meaneſt conceit, if be diligently read and marke this booke, may almost without any helpe of his master, be able of himselfe, by the example, to shew the meaning

## TO THE READER.

meaning of euery rule, to euery one that shall demand the meaning of the same. So that the long time, the which the master was wont to spend before, about the beating into their heads of the vnderstanding of their rules, may now be spent about other matters tending to their profit, and they themselves, when as their masters words oftentimes were no sooner in at the one eare, but that they were as quickly out againe at the other to his great grieffe, and many times to their greater smart, when they were well whipped for their dulnes, may by the helpe of this booke opened and laid before them, haue such a master as will at all times most gently and plainly teach them, if they will but vouchsafe to repaire and resort vnto him.

Paines spared  
to the school-  
master.

Ease to the  
scholler.

The Schoolemaster then shall by this booke be eased of much paines, that he was forced to vse before to little purpose, because that the sound of his words striking their eares for the time, was straight waies forgotten: and the scholler that carrying away many a stripe for his dulnes and forgetfulnes was much discouraged, and not daring for feare to aske his master againe the thing which he told him twentie times before, may resort hither, and without any blowes heare againe and againe the same thing euen so often as he list, the which neither time nor tediousnes will suffer his master to repeate vnto him.

Euery father  
regarding the  
profit of his  
child.

Yea euery louing and carefull father for the profit of his sonne, the which hath sometimes in his youth been a smatterer in Grammar, and now through continuance of time, and other busines almost cleane forgotten the same, by vsing this booke, and questioning at spare times with his childe, when he commeth from the Grammar schoole, may partly increase his forlorne knowledge, and partly helpe forward by his riper wit, the tender vnderstanding of his little childe, and perceiue how he profiteth, so far forth as concerneth the conceiuing of the meaning of euery rule, by applying euery example vnto the same, to which purpose I dare boldly pronounce, that nothing is omitted, that any way cocerneth the fitting of euery example to euery rule throughout the whole rules of construction, hauing framed my selfe to be as it were duntlically plaine, for the better vnderstanding of the young ones, vnto whom nothing can be made too plaine, in which respect the learner sort will vouchsafe me their pardon, knowing that these paines were purposely taken for the profit of the small ones: yet it may be that some things are heere set downe, the which being well marked, may saue my master schollers of the higher forms now and then a scouring, and also make a way for them by themselves to do  
the

the like  
in Sy  
for the  
to be per  
be the w  
inde the

And  
cidence  
Booke w  
cause th  
being de  
better c  
rule nak  
example  
rie mean  
in the o  
bush bou

Now  
better of  
sent to v  
demand  
the make  
opening  
concerni  
know non  
our Gran  
of groun  
and tang  
there wer  
excellen  
and also  
wise men  
with our  
ded in sch  
anouch so  
by experie  
wherein s  
necumen  
Where

## TO THE READER.

the like to their great profit, in the applieng the examples of their latin Syntaxis, vnto the rules of the same, the which will be the easier for them by the helpe of this booke, wherein they may behold the like to be performed in all the English rules, in which respect they will also be the willinge to haue the English Accidence bound with this, to aide them in the same.

And by this meanes my friends the Printers of the English Accidence shall stand not a little beholding vnto me, in as much as this Booke will be so far off from hindring the sale thereof, as that it will cause the same to sell much faster, euerie one minding to buie this, being desirous also to haue that, to ioine with it, that they may the better confer the one with the other, and see in the Accidence the rule naked by it selfe seeming to be hard, heere made plaine by the example, to appeere most cleere and easie for the capacite of the verie meanest, besides that, for the marking of the order obserued both in the one and the other, it shall be verie behoomefull to haue them both bound together.

Now if any curiously conceited, and giuen vnto nouelties, liking better of the later, though darker deuises of others, then being content to use the more ancient and plainer Grammar of our owne, will demand of me, wherefore I did not rather bestow these paines vpon the making familiar the Grammar precepts of some stranger, then in opening the rules of our owne Countreiman: mine answer shall be, that concerning my selfe ( vnder the correction of others be it spoken ) I know none in this argument ( all circumstances considered ) to whom our Grammar allowed by publike authoritie, ought to yeeld one foote of ground, in regard of plainnes and easines, if it be rightly vnderstood, and taught accordingly. And for the profitableness of the same, if there were nothing else to be alleaged, but the great number of most excellent learned men, shining as notable lightes, both in the church, and also the common wealt, yet might this in the iudgement of all wise men, seeme for to plead for the same sufficiently. So that I would wish our owne auctorized Grammar so long to be publickely propounded in schooles vnto youth, vntill these admirers of new things, can as much so much profit to haue comen by their new deuises, as we know by experience to haue proceeded alreadie of this our old Grammar, wherein so many profitable instruments in the ciuill and church government haue hitherto been trained.

Wherefore as I iudge our owne Grammar to be, if not more profitable,

This booke will further the sale of the English Accidence.

The commendation of the Grammar allowed by authoritie.

## TO THE READER.

What is performed in this booke.

table, yet in every point as profitable as any others what former I haue I been heereby mooued to labor in it before in any other, and in this part of it especially, the which most concerneith the young beginners, for whose sake I haue not onely applied al the examples of al the rules of construction in the English Accidence, to expresse the meaning of euery seuerall rule, but haue also Englished all the examples, which hitherto haue gone onely in Latin, whereby the litle ones may be much furthered.

And moreouer for their greater profit, I haue borrowed from the Latin Grammar so many rules, as I haue thought most convenient and necessarie, and haue set them downe heere also in English in their seuerall places, as may well appeere vnto so manie as binding the English accidence with this shall take pains to compare the rules of the one with the other. As many as shall reape commoditie heere by (as I hope all those youtbes especially shall, the which with diligence shall be occupied in the same) let them giue vnto God alone all the glorie, and in consideration of my paines asoord me their earnest and faithfull prayers, that whilest I liue, I may alwaies carrie a minde continuallie to do good in his church and common-wealth, to his praise, and benefit of my countrie. From my studie at Tunbridge the 14. of Iau. 1588.

Thy poore brother in Christ, vn-  
feinedlie tendring thy good,  
wherein he may:

IOHN STOCKWOOD



THE  
**RULES OF CONSTRUCTION**  
 made plaine for yooing beginners  
 in the Grammar schoole.

*Question.*



What is next to be done, after that you haue once perfectly learned the eight parts of speech set downe in your Accidence?

*Answer.* We do then commonly, and so; the most part vse to enter into the rules of construction, that we may be able to learne some easy Auto; in the Latin tongue, meetest so; the capacitie and vnderstanding of yong beginners.

*Quest.* To what end do these rules of construction principally, and especially serue?

*An.* To teach which of these eight parts of speech may most aptly and fitly in making of Latin, or construing of Auto; be ioined together, and agree the one with the other in some certaine properties, or else be gouerned and as it were ruled the one of the other.

*The vse of the rules of construction.*

*Qu.* It seemeth then by this your answer, that so; teaching sake, all your rules of construction may be in such sort divided, as that they may be referred vnto either concord and agreeing, or else vnto ruling and government.

*Rules of concord and rules of gouerning.*

*An.* Do it is indeed, and so far so; as is sufficient so; the Punctes and Petites in the Grammar schole to know, reseruing the more curious diuisions so; such as are of riper and further yeeres.

*Qu.* Tell me therefore, how many things are chiefly to be marked in these your English rules of construction?

*An.* There are two things especially to be regarded and considered.

*Two things to be marked in construction.*

*Qu.* What are they?

*An.* The concord and agreeing of words together: and the gouerning or ruling one word of another,



# The making plaine of the

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* What call you a Concord?

*What a concord is.*

*An.* A Concord is the agréing and ioining together of two Latin words at the least, in certaine conditions and properties, the which of the Grammarians are called accidents, as of the verbe personall and his nominatiue case, in number and person: of the substantiue and the adiectiue, in case, gender, and number: of the relative and antecedent, in gender, number and person.

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* How many concords are there?

*Three concords properly.*

*An.* There be three concords.

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* Which be they?

*An.* The first, betwene the nominatiue case and the verbe: the second, betwene the substantiue and the adiectiue: the third, betwene the antecedent and the relative. Unto these som do adde two other, that is, two substantiues, when they be ioined together in one case: and the agréing together of the word that asketh a question, and the word that answereth unto the same question, the which they call the interrogatiue and his reddituiue. But bicause these are not so properly concords, we will follow our owne Accidence, and content our selves with the three first named.

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* Wherefore were these concords at the first inuented?

*The use of the concords.*

*An.* They do serue (as we are taught in the very first words of our English rules) to learne vs how to ioin words duly and orderly together in construction.

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* Is there then any order to be kept in the ioining of words together in construction?

*What order is so be kept in construing.*

*An.* If there be a vocatiue case in the sentence, you must first begin your construing with it, next must follow the nominatiue case with such other words as are to be ioined with it: after the nominatiue case commeth the principall verbe with such words in the same sentence as he doth governe, or do depend vpon him, wherewith by the helpe of your master, and often practise in construing you shall easily be acquainted.

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* What is first to be done then in turning an English into Latin, or in construing of your lesson?

*The principall verbe.*

*An.* First of all the principall verbe must be sought out, because without the verbe the sentence is vnperfect.

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* How shall you find out the principall verbe?

*An.* Our

*An.* Our booke doth teach vs, that if there be but one verbe in the sentence, the same is the principall verbe: but if there be more verbs than one in the sentence, the first is the principall verbe, except it be the infinitiue mode, or haue before it a relative, as *that, whom, which*, and in Latin *qui, quæ, quod*: or a coniunction, as *ut, that, cum, when, si, if*, and such others: or else some aduerbe of wishing, as *utinam, I would to God, o, si, & that*, and such like.

*Qn.* After that you haue the principall verbe, what must next be done?

*An.* I must seeke out his nominatiue case, vnles it be a verbe impersonall, which will haue no nominatiue case.

*Qn.* By what meanes may the nominatiue case be found out?

*An.* By asking this question *who, or what*: so the word that answereth to this question, shall be the nominatiue case to the verbe.

*Qn.* Shew me this by some example.

*An.* When I say in English: *God is good*, if I would know which word in this sentence is the nominatiue case, I shal find it by putting this question *who, or what* before the verbe *is*, after this maner, saying, *who, or what is good*, and the answer is, *God*, the which hereby I know to be the nominatiue case: so in this sentence, *Good schollers vse diligence*, if I aske, *who vse diligence*, the answer is, *Good schollers*, which is the nominatiue case. And so forth in the like.

*Qn.* How must the nominatiue case be placed in making or construing of Latin?

*An.* He must be set next before the verbe, except a question be asked.

*Qn.* What if a question be asked?

*An.* Then the nominatiue case is to be set after the verbe, or after the signe of the verbe.

*Qn.* Shew me this by the examples set downe in your Acadence:

*An.* *Amas tu, lowest thou?* In this question the word *tu*, *thou*, being the nominatiue case, is set after the verbe *Amas*. In the other example, *venitne rex, doth the king come?* the word *rex, the king*, being the nominatiue case, is in the English set

*How he is to be found out.*

*The nominatiue case.*

*How he is to be found out.*

*The ordinarie place of the nominatiue case in construction.*

*The first exception altering the place of the nominatiue case*

## The making plaine of the

after this word *doth*, which is in this place the signe of the verbe *come*.

*Qu.* How shall I know the signe of the verbe, from the verb it selfe?

*How the signe of the verbe is to be known from the verb it selfe.*

*An.* That is well asked of you, bicause it is not expressed in the Accidence, and yet may be some trouble unto a yong beginner.

*Qu.* Let me see then what you can answer unto this questio.

*An.* There be diners words in English, the which sometimes are signes of a verbe, and sometimes they are verbes themselves.

*Qu.* Which be they?

*Words that sometimes are signes of the verbe, and sometimes verbes themselves, and when they be so, or not so.*

*An.* These among the rest: *Do, doest, doth, did, diddest, haue, hast, hath, had, hadde, shall, shalt, will, wilt, may, can, might, would, should, ought, oughtest, can, art, are, was, wast, bin, be,* and such like, the which being set before other verbes, are but signes of the verbe, and sometimes are tokens of the tense of the verbe, and sometimes are tokens of the voice of the verbe, as namely whether he be active, passive, or neuter. And sometimes they are verbes themselves, and that for the most part, being set alone.

*Qu.* Giue me one or two examles of this, and so shall I know that you understand what you say.

*An.* When I say in English, *I do loue, thou doest loue, he doth loue, &c.* these words *do, doest, doth*, are signes of the verbe *loue*, and tokens of the present tense. But in these sayings, *I do, thou doest, he doth*, these words, *do, doest, doth*, are verbes themselves, and the like is to be said of all the rest for the most part.

*Qu.* Are there no more exceptions causing the nominative case to be set after the verbe?

*An.* Yes, there are two other.

*Qu.* Rehearfe them.

*The second exception altering the place of the nominative case.*

*An.* If the verbe be of the imperative mode, the nominative case shall be set after the verbe, or after the signe of the verbe, as *Ama tu, loue thou*, where the nominative case, *tu, thou*, is set after the verbe *ama, loue*. *Amato ille, let him loue*, in which example the nominative case *ille* in Latin, is set after the verbe *amato*, and in English after this word *let*, being the signe of the imperative mode, before the verbe *loue*.

*Qu.* What is the third exception?

*An.* Some

## rules of construction.

5

3

*An.* Sometime when this signe is, or *there*, commeth befoze the English of the verbe, the nominative case shall be set after the verbe: as *Est liber meus*, *It is my booke*, where this word *liber*, *booke*, is set after the verbe *est*, *is*, because this signe is placed befoze the verbe. Againe, *Venit ad me quidam*, *There came one vnto me*, in which example, *quidam*, *one*, is set after the verbe *venit*, *came*, because this signe *there* commeth befoze it.

*The third exception altering the place of the nominative case*

Further it is to be noted, that oftentimes in Latin the nominative case for elegancie sake is set after the verbe, with a far better grace than it could be set befoze the verbe, the which notwithstanding in construing of the same into English, is to be set befoze the verbe.

*Words placed one way in Latin, and another way in construing the same into English.*

*Qu.* You haue said that the word the which in construing commeth befoze the verbe, is the nominative case, and that his most vsuall place is to be set befoze the verbe: but what case shall that word be, the which in Latin making, and in construing commeth next after the verbe?

*An.* If it be a casuall word, that is, such a word as is declined with case, and answereth to this question *whom*, or *what*, made by the verbe, it shall commonly be the accusative case, vntill the verbe do require some other case to be gouerned withall, as *Deum cole*, *Worship God*. Aske this question *whom* or *what*, saying, *Worship whom*, you answer *God*, which hereby you know to be the accusative case.

*The vsuall place of the accusative case.*

*Qu.* Yea but you said (me thought) *Deum cole*, where the word *Deum*, which you say signifieth *God*, and is also the accusative case, the which should follow the verbe, is placed notwithstanding (as you say) befoze the verbe.

*An.* Albeit that in the words as they ly in Latin, *Deum* be set befoze the verbe *cole*, yet in construing it commeth after the verbe, as *cole*, *worship thou*, *Deum*, *God*. And here you must marke that like as many times in Latin (as it was said immediately befoze) the nominative case is set after the verbe, and yet in construing is to be placed befoze the verbe: so contrarywise the accusative case is often in Latin set befoze the verbe, when as notwithstanding in construing it must be placed after the verbe.

*Note.*

*Qu.* Now recite the example of your booke, where the word following the verbe, is not the accusative case, but is put in some

## The making plaine of the

some other case, and shew me withall the reason of the same.

*An.* Si cupis placere magistro, vtere diligentia, nec sis tantus cessator, vt calcaribus indigeas. If thou couest to please the master, vse diligence, and be not so slacke (or so great a sluggard) that thou shalt need spurres.

*Please, Whom?*

*The master, Vse,*

*What diligence,*

*Need, What?*

*Spurres,*

In this example there be thre seuerall casuall words, following thre seuerall verbes, and answering to the question *whom* or *what* to be made by the verbe (as placere magistro, please the master, vtere diligentia, vse diligence, calcaribus indigeas, need spurres) and yet neither of them are the accusatiue case, but magistro, the dative case, bicause placere will haue a dative case, diligentia the ablatiue case, bicause vtere will haue an ablatiue case, calcaribus also the ablatiue case, bicause the verbe indigeas doth gouerne an ablatiue case, by such rules as folloio hereafter. And the like is to be answered for other casuall words in this maner following after verbes, and yet being not put in the accusatiue, but in some other cases.

## The first Concord.

*The first concord.*

*Qu.* These things in your Accidence are set doctone as necessarie points generally to be knowen befoze you come vnto the concozds, the which being after this plaine and easie maner run ouer, tell me now which is the first concozd.

*Betweene the nominatiue case and the verbe, They agree.*

*An.* The first concozd is betwene the verbe personall and his nominatiue case.

*Qu.* In how many things doth a verbe personall and his nominatiue case agree?

*In number, and person.*

*An.* They agree in these two things, that is, in number and person.

*Qu.* In this maner of speaking, what meane you by this word Agree.

*What is meant by this word Agree in the rules of the three concozds.*

*An.* Where my rule saith that A verbe personall agrath with his nominatiue case in number and person, the meaning is, that loke what number and person the nominatiue case is, of the same number and person must the verbe be: as if the nominatiue case be the singular number and first person, the verbe must likewise be the singular number and first person.

If the nominative case be the singular number, and second person, the verbe must be the singular number and second person. If the nominative case be the singular number and third person, the verbe must be the singular number and third person, and so forth of the persons of the plurall number.

*Qu.* Make this plaine by some few examples.

*An.* When I say in Latin, Ego amo, I love, the verbe amo is the singular number and first person, because the nominative case Ego is the singular number and first person. Tu amas, thou lovest, the verbe amas is the singular number and second person, because the nominative case Tu is the singular number and second person. Ille amat, he loveth, the verbe amat is the singular number and third person, because the nominative case Ille is the singular number, and third person.

*Examples of agreement.*

*Qu.* May I not then say in Latin, Ego amas, or Tu amatis &c.

*An.* You may not: because in the first example, though amas the verbe be the singular number like as the nominative case Ego, is, yet is it not the first person, but the second, and therefore is there no true agreement, so that the verbe must be the singular number and first person, like as the nominative case Ego, is. And in the second example Tu amatis, albeit the verbe amatis be the second person, as his nominative case Tu, is, yet is not the verbe the singular number, as the nominative case Tu, is, and therefore there is no agreement.

*Examples of disagreement.*

*Qu.* Now rehearse the rule for your first concord.

*An.* A verbe personall agreeth with his nominative case in number and person, as Praeceptor legit, vos vero negligitis, The master readeth, and ye regard not.

*The rule of the first concord.*

*Qu.* How fit you this example to expresse the meaning of this rule?

*An.* In this example there are two verbs, and two nominative cases. The verbs are legit, readeth, and negligitis, regard not.

*The fixing of the example of the rule of the first concord, to show the meaning of the same.*

The nominative case unto the verbe legit, is praecceptor, master, and the nominative case unto the verbe negligitis, is vos.

In the first part of the sentence praecceptor legit, the verbe legit, is the singular number, and the third person, because his nominative

nominative



## The making plaine of the

nominatiue case preceptor, to the singular number and third person, by this rule, A verbe personal agreeth with his nominatiue case, &c.

In the latter part of this sentence, vos negligitis, the verbe negligitis is the plurall number and second person, because his nominatiue case vos is the plurall number and second person, by this selfesame rule.

*Objection.*

*Qu.* But how can there be agreement betwixt the verbe and the nominatiue case, when as the verbe is many times put without any nominatiue case at all?

*Answer.*

*An.* The nominatiue case in verbes of the first and second person, and also sometimes in verbes of the third person is not expressly set downe alwaies, but yet is it notwithstanding alwaies to be understood, and so the verbe hath alwaies a nominatiue case, either expressly, or else by understanding.

*The worships of the three persons, one above another.*

*Qu.* To what end is the rule following added, which saith, Here is to be noted, that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

*An.* To make a way vnto the exception immediately following, which teacheth, when two or more nominatiue cases of the singular number are ioined together with a coniunction copulatiue, and are of diuers persons, with which of them the verbe shall agree, and after what manner.

*Qu.* In what respect then is the first person said to be more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third?

*How one person is more worshipful than another.*

*An.* This worthines of one person above another, is not of birth or blood, or wealth, or in any such like consideration, but rather of priuilege and prerogative (as I may so terme it) that the one hath above the other, in binding the verbe to agree with him, rather than with the other, that is, in causing the verbe to be of the same person, the which in this respect is said to be the more worthy.

*Qu.* Make this yet somewhat more plaine for the helping of young beginners.

*The making plaine of the former rule.*

*An.* Where my note saith, that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third, the meaning is, that when two nominatiue cases one of the first person, and the other of the second, or one of the

second



second person, and the other of the third, being coupled together by a conjunction copulative comming betwene them, be set before a verbe, that then the verbe referred to the nominative cases of the first sort, shall be of the first person, and not of the second: and referred to the nominative cases of the second sort, shall be put in the second person, and not in the third.

*Q<sup>a</sup>.* You haue said well, and yet shall this more plainly appere in applying of the examples of the next exception vnto the opening of the meaning of the same. But tell me first, whether the verbe personall both alwaies agree with his nominative case in number and person.

*An.* There are certaine exceptions from this rule, and the same of two sorts, the one concerning the verbe, and the other concerning the nominative case. For the verbe is not alwaies of the same number that his nominative case is of: and the nominative case vnto the verbe, is not alwaies some one casuall word, that is, a word declined with case, but sometimes some other thing.

*Q<sup>a</sup>.* How many are the exceptions concerning the verbe?

*An.* They are three. Whereof the first is this: Many nominative cases singular with a conjunction copulative comming betwene them, will haue a verbe plurall, the which verbe plurall, of the plurall number, shall agree with his nominative case of the most worthy person: as *Ego & tu sumus in tuto, I and thou be in safegard.* *Tu & pater periclitamini, Thou and thy father are in leopardy.* *Pater & præceptor accersunt te, Thy father and thy master do send for thee.*

*Q<sup>a</sup>.* What do you learne by this exception?

*An.* First, that two or mo nominative cases of the singular number, ioined together by a conjunction copulative (as *et, atque, nec neque, and cum* put for *et*) do notwithstanding require a verbe of the plurall number.

Secondly, that the same verbe must in person agree with his nominative case of the most worthy person, that is, must be of the same person, that his nominative case of the most worthy person is, so that if among the nominative cases one be of the first person, and the rest of any other person, yet must the verbe be only of the first person: or if among the nominative cases one be of the second person, and the other of the third, then shall

*The verbe nos alwaies the same number with his nominative case*

*The nominative case nos alwaies a casuall word.*

*Three exceptions for the verb.*

*I Exception.*

*Two things to be learned by this exception. The first.*

*The second.*

## The making plaine of the

the verbe be of the second person.

*Qu.* But what if the nominative cases thus coupled together, be all of the third person?

*An.* Then must the verbe be likewise of the third person.

*Qu.* Now shew the meaning of this exception by the examples of the same.

*The shewing  
how the first ex-  
ample of the ex-  
ception before  
going agreeth  
with the rule.*

*An.* The first example is, Ego & tu sumus in tuto. Here are two nominative cases Ego and tu coupled together by this conjunction copulative et, comming both of them before the verbe sumus, and being both of them of the singular number, yet do they cause the verbe sumus to be the plurall number, because that many nominative cases singular being ioined together with a conjunction copulative, will have a verbe of the plurall number. And because the one of the nominative cases, namely Ego, is of the first person, therefore the verbe sumus doth agree with him in person, rather than with the other nominative case tu, being of the second person, so; that the first person is moze worthy than the second, that is, causeth the verbe rather to be of the first person than of the second, when the nominative cases of the first and second person are so coupled together.

*The applying  
of the second  
example unto  
the rule.*

The second example is, Tu et pater periclitamini. In this example two nominative cases Tu and pater both of the singular number, coupled together by this conjunction copulative et, do come before the verbe periclitamini, and therefore they cause him to be of the plurall number, because many nominative cases singular coupled with a conjunction copulative, will have a verbe of the plural number. And because the first nominative case tu is the second person, therefore the verbe periclitamini rather agreeth with him in person, than with pater the nominative case of the third person, that is, is rather of the second person than of the third, because the second person is moze worthy than the third, that is, in such kind of coupling together of the second and third person, causeth the verbe to be of the second person, and not of the third.

*The fixing of  
the third exam-  
ple unto the rule*

The third example is, Pater et praeceptor accersunt te. Here are two nominative cases singular, pater and praeceptor, coupled together like as the other before mentioned, by a conjunction copulative et, and comming before the verbe accersunt,

cerunt, which therefore is the plural number, though both the nominative cases be of the singular number, because many nominative cases of the singular number being coupled together with a copulative conjunction will haue a verbe of the plural number. And because these nominative cases parer and praeceptor are both of the third person, therefore is the verbe acceperunt also of the third person.

*Qu.* What is the second exception, where the verb seemeth to disagree with his nominative case, that is, seemeth not to be of the same number with his nominative case?

*An.* When a verbe commeth betwene two nominative cases of diuers numbers (that is, one being of the singular number, and the other of the plurall, or one being of the plurall number, and the other of the singular) the verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as *Amantium irx, amoris redintegratio est*, *The falling out of louers, is the renewing of loue.* *Quid enim nisi vota supersunt?* *For what remaineth sauing only prayers?* *Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt*, *She stroke hir breast, and hir breast turned into oke also.*

*The second exception concerning the verbe. This rule is to be vnderstood of such verbes as are called substantiues for the most part, as Sum, forem, fio, existo, &c.*

*Qu.* There is not one of these examples the which can fitly be applied vnto this second exception.

*Objection.*

*An.* Why so I pray you?

*Qu.* Because the exception speaketh of a verbe comming betwene two nominative cases, and in all the examples the verbe commeth not betwene, but after the nominative cases.

*An.* This maketh no matter at all: for we must haue regard how the verbe is placed in the English and construing of the sentence, and not how it is set in the Latin. For albeit that in the frame of words as they ly in Latin, the verbe do come last in these and such like examples, yet as you may easily see by the English, the verbe in construing is put betwene the nominative cases according vnto the rule.

*Answer to the former objection*

*Qu.* So to then, declare by your examples the meaning of this exception.

*An.* *Amantium irx, amoris redintegratio est*. In this sentence the verbe *est*, in English, *is*, being in the construing to be placed betwene these two nominative cases *irx*, *the falling out*, *ple.* and *redintegratio*, *the renewing*, the which are of diuers numbers,

*The applying of the first exam.*

## The making plaine of the

bers, for *iræ* is the plurall number, and *redintegratio* the singular: the verbe *est* agreeth with the nominative case *redintegratio*, being of the singular number as *redintegratio* is. But you may make it agree in the plurall number with the nominative case *iræ*, the which is likewise of the plurall number, saying, *Amantium iræ, sunt amoris redintegratio.*

The applying of  
the second ex-  
ample.

In the second example, *Quid enim nisi vota supersunt?* The verbe *supersunt*, remaineth, in construing being to be put between these two nominative cases of diners numbers *Quid*, what, and *vota*, prayers, *Quid* the singular number, and *vota* the plurall number, the verbe *supersunt* (I say) is the plural number, and agreeth with the nominative case *vota* of the same number: but it may also agree with the nominative case *Quid* of the singular number, if you say thus, *Quid enim superest nisi vota?*

The applying of  
the third exam-  
ple.

In the third sentence, *Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt.* The verbe *fiunt*, turned, in the construing coming between these two nominative cases of diners numbers, *pectus*, breast, and *robora*, oaks, *pectus* the singular number, *robora* the plurall number, the verbe *fiunt* (I say) agreeth with the nominative case *robora* of the plurall number. But it may be made to agree with *pectus* the singular number, if you say thus, *pectus quoque fit robora.*

*Qu.* But in these and such like examples, when you make the verbe to agree with the other nominative case, is it to be counted as good Latin, as the former?

A profitable  
note.

*An.* It is congrue, or true Latin. But in this behalfe you must make how the best writers use to speake, and follow them, which is alwaies most safest for you to do, and so shal you be sure to speake and write the best Latin. And for your better helpe in these and such like examples belonging to this rule, understand you thus much by the way, that when a verb is put between two nominative cases of diners numbers, the verbe doth most commonly agree with the former nominative case: but when the verbe is set before or after nominative cases of diners numbers, then doth it most usually agree with the latter, rather than with the former.

*Qu.* Now let us come vnto the third exception, where the verbe and his nominative case are not both of one number.

*An.* *Spam*

*As*  
*Literæ sunt*  
*vera studio-*  
*rum voluptas.*

*As*  
*Omnia pon-*  
*tus erat.*

*An.*  
for  
as do  
person  
ber, a  
temp  
*Qu.*  
ception  
*An.*  
ber, b  
multit  
Suo  
adieu  
quifqu  
*Qu.*  
where  
tell me  
the non  
*An.*  
naine  
berbe p  
declin  
some of  
to be m  
*Qu.*  
*An.*  
the Acc  
Hic  
or else a  
senten  
furgere  
most wh  
ma, To  
*Qu.*  
and sup  
any par  
*An.*  
head of  
non est

## rules of construction.

13

*An.* Many times when the nominative case comming before the verbe is the singular number, and yet is such a word as doth signifie a multitude, or company, or more than one person, in such cases the verbe is often put in the plurall number, as *Pars abiēre*, *Part of them are gone away*. *Suo quisque tempore adierunt*, *They went vnto him euery man in his time*.

*The third exception concerning the verbe.*

*Qu.* How frame you these examples vnto this rule of exception?

*An.* *Pars abiēre*, Here the verbe *abiēre* is the plural number, because his nominative case *pars* is a word signifying a multitude in the singular number.

*The applying of the first example.*

*Suo quisque tempore adierunt*, In this place also the verbe *adierunt* is the plurall number, because his nominative case *quisque* in the singular number doth signifie more than one.

*The applying of the second example.*

*Qu.* Thus much of the exceptions concerning the verbe, where he seemeth to disagree from his nominative case. Now tell me how many exceptions there are likewise concerning the nominative case.

*An.* It was said before that the verbe must haue a nominative case comming before him for the most part, if it be a verbe personall: but because that he hath not alwaies a word declined with case to serue this turne, but hath this supplied by some other means, therefore here also are certaine exceptions to be marked.

*Exceptions concerning the nominative case before the verb.*

*Qu.* How many are there of these exceptions?

*An.* There be three, whereof the first two are set downe in the Accidence in these words.

Here note also, that sometime the infinitiue mode of a verbe, or else a whole clause afoze going, or else some member of a sentence may be the nominative case to the verbe, as *Diluculo surgere*, *saluberrimum est*, *To arise betime in the morning, is the most wholesome thing in the world*. *Multum scire*, *vita iucundissima*, *To know much is the most pleasant, or sweetest life of all*.

*Qu.* Set downe the meaning of this rule in fewer words, and supply the examples from elsewhere, if any be wanting in any part of the same.

*The first exception.*

*An.* Sometime the infinitiue mode before a verbe, is put in stead of the nominative case vnto the same verbe, as *Mentiri non est meum*, *It is not my guise or property to lie*.

*The infinitiue mode put for the nominative case.*

*Qu.* How

## The making plaine of the

The example  
applied vnto  
the rule.

*Qu.* How serueth this example vnto this rule?

*An.* Here the verbe *est*, hath no casuall woꝝd to be his nominatiue case, but in stead of it, the infinitiue mode *memini* supplieth the rōme of the nominatiue case vnto the said verbe *est*.

*Qu.* What is the second exception?

The second  
exception.

*An.* Somtimes a whole clause, that is, a whole sentence going befoze the verbe is the nominatiue case to the verbe, and sometime some pēce of a sentence is put foꝝ the nominatiue case vnto the verbe. If a whole sentence put foꝝ the nominatiue case befoze the verbe, let this example serue being boꝝrowed out of the Latin rules of construction: *Adde quod ingenus didicisse fideliter artes: Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feroc.* Adde vnto the things before spokn, that to haue learned the liberal arts faithfully, or well and thoroughly, doth make the maners or behaviour of men to be ciuill, and suffereth them not to be rude or barbarous.

A whole sen-  
tence put for the  
nominatiue case

The example  
applied to the  
rule.

In this example the whole sentence, *Adde quod ingenus didicisse fideliter artes*, is put in stead of the nominatiue case vnto the verbe *emollit*.

*Qu.* What are the examples of the other part of this exception, where part of the sentence supplieth the rōme of the nominatiue case befoze the verbe?

Part of a sen-  
tence put for the  
nominatiue case.  
The first exam-  
ple applied.

*An.* They be two, and expressed in these woꝝds in our Au-  
thidence. *Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est*, where *Diluculo surgere*, part of this sentence, is nominatiue case vnto the verbe *est*.

The other example is, *Multum scire, vita iucundissima.*

*Qu.* But how will this example frame to this rule, seeing there is no verbe at all in this sentence?

The second ex-  
ample applied.

*An.* The verbe *est* is to be vnderstood in this sentence: befoze which verbe so vnderstood, this part of the sentence, *Multum scire*, is put foꝝ the nominatiue case.

*Qu.* Is there nothing else to be noted concerning this rule?

A necessarie  
note.

*An.* Yes truly. Foꝝ if but one infinitiue mode, or but part of a sentence be put in stead of the nominatiue case vnto the verbe, then shall the verbe be of the singular number and third person. But if (as many times it commeth so to passe) more than one infinitiue mode, or more than one sentence, or pēce

of a  
tion  
of the

*Qu.*  
nomin

*An.*

of the

case go

shall

tim vi

bailell

were b

with h

foꝝ the

foze is

son by

In t

nitue

minat

verbe

But

ther to

case be

verbe n

pecuni

verbe

ber, is

therefo

son by

*Qu.*

stantin

*Qu.*

lectiue

*An.*



## rules of construction.

15

of a sentence, especially ioined together by a copulative conjunction, be put for the nominative case, then shall the verbe be of the plurall number, and third person.

*Q.* How set downe the third exception concerning the nominative case before the verbe.

*Ans.* Sometime an aduerbe with his genitiue case is in stead of the nominative case vnto the verbe, and then, if the genitiue case governed of the aduerbe be the plurall number, the verbe shall likewise be the plurall number and third person, as *Partim virorum ceciderunt in bello*, *Part of the men were slaine in battell.* *Partim signorum sunt combusta*, *Part of the ensignes were burned.* In the first of these examples the aduerbe *partim* with his genitiue case *virorum* of the plurall number, is put for the nominative case before the verbe *ceciderunt*, and therefore is the verbe *ceciderunt* the plurall number and third person by this rule.

*The third exception of the nominative case before the verb borrowed from the Latin rules.*

*The examples applied. The first example.*

In the second example also, the aduerbe *partim* with his genitiue case *signorum* of the plurall number, is put for the nominative case before the verbe *sunt*, and therefore is the said verbe *sunt* the plurall number and third person by this rule.

*The second example.*

But if the genitiue case governed of the aduerbe, and together with the aduerbe supplying the rōme of the nominative case before the verbe, be the singular number, then shall the verbe also be the singular number, and third person, as *Satis pecuniz est mihi*, *I haue money enough.* In this example the aduerbe *satis* with his genitiue case *pecuniz* of the singular number, is put for the nominative case before the verbe *est*, and therefore is the same verbe the singular number and third person by this rule.

*An adverb with his genitiue case singular.*

*The example applied.*

## The second Concord.

*Q.* What is the second concord, or rather betwixt what things is the second concord?

*The second concord.*

*Ans.* The second concord is betwixt the substantive and the adiective.

*Q.* How shall you finde out the substantive vnto the adiective?

*Ans.* By asking this question *Who*, or *what*. and the word that



How the substantiue vnto the adiectiue is so be found out.

that answereth to the question, shall be the substantiue, as in these examples, *It is my master*, aske this question *who, or what*, saying, *My who, or what is it*, and the answer is, *master*, the which hereby I do know to be the substantiue vnto this adiectiue *my*. Again, when I say thus in English, *A sure friend*, if I aske this question *who, or what*, and say, *a sure what*? the answer is, *friend*, the which hereby I know to be the substantiue vnto the adiectiue *sure*, and the like is to be done for the finding out of other substantiues in like cases.

*Qu.* In how many things doth the adiectiue and the substantiue agree?

*An.* The adiectiue and his substantiue do agree in three things, namely, in case, gender, and number.

*Qu.* What call you to agree in case, gender, and number?

*An.* To be of the same case, gender, and number that the substantiue is of, as if the substantiue be the nominatiue case, the masculine gender, and singular number, the adiectiue also must be the nominatiue case, the masculine gender, and singular number.

If the substantiue be the ablative case, the feminine gender, and singular number, the adiectiue must likewise be the ablative case, the feminine gender, and singular number, and so forth, as appereth by the examples of this second concord.

*Qu.* What is the rule in your Accidence concerning this concord betwene the substantiue and the adiectiue?

*An.* The adiectiue, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeth with his substantiue in case, gender, and number: as *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur*, *A sure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter*. *Homo armatus*, *A man armed*. *Agger colendus*, *A field to be tilled*. *Hic vir*, *This man*. *Meus herus est*, *It is my master*.

*Qu.* What do you by the way, gather generally out of this rule?

*An.* That there are three kinds of adiectiues, that is to say, a noun adiectiue, a pronoun adiectiue, and a participle adiectiue.

*Qu.* Shew by the examples of the rule by you repeated before, how the adiectiue agreeth with his substantiue in case, gender, and number.

*An.* *Amicus*

Wherein the adiectiue and substantiue agree.

What is it to agree in case, gender, and number.

The rule for the agreeing of the substantiue and adiectiue together.

Three sorts of adiectiues.

# rules of construction.

17

*An.* Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur. In this example there be two substantiues, and two noune adiectiues, namely, Amicus certus, and re incerta, where the first noune adiectiue certus agræth with the first substantiue amicus in case, gender, and number, that is to say, the first adiectiue certus is the nominatiue case, the masculine gender, and the singular number, bicause his substantiue amicus is the nominatiue case, the masculine gender, and singular number, by this rule, The adiectiue whether it be a noune, &c. And the second noune adiectiue incerta, agræth with the second substantiue re, in case, gender, and number, that is to say, the second adiectiue incerta, is the ablatiue case, the feminine gender, and singular number, bicause his substantiue re, is the ablatiue case, the feminine gender, and singular number, by the same rule.

*The applying of the examples of the rule for the agreement of the substantiue and the adiectiue.*  
*The first example.*

In the second example Homo armatus, the participle adiectiue armatus is the nominatiue case, the masculine gender, and singular number, bicause his substantiue homo is the nominatiue case, the masculine gender, and singular number, by this same rule.

*The 2. example applied.*

In the third example Ager colendus, the participle adiectiue colendus, is the nominatiue case, the masculine gender, and singular number, bicause so is his substantiue ager, by the same rule.

*The 3. example applied.*

In the fourth example Hic vir, the pronoune adiectiue hic is the nominatiue case, the masculine gender, and singular number, bicause his substantiue vir is so, by the same rule.

*The 4. example applied.*

In the fifth example, Meus herus est, the pronoune adiectiue meus is the nominatiue case, the masculine gender, and singular number, bicause his substantiue herus is the nominatiue case, the masculine gender, and singular number, by the same rule, The adiectiue whether it be a noune, pronoune, and so forth, as it is in the words of this rule.

*The 5. example applied.*

*Qu.* Is this rule so generall concerning the agreement of the substantiue and the adiectiue, that it hath no exception?

*Some shew of disagreements betweene the substantiue & the adiectiue, and when?*

*An.* Yes, there falleth out sometimes some shewe of disagreement betwene the substantiue and the adiectiue both in gender and in number, especially when many substantiues singular, that is, of the singular number, are ioined together with a coniunction copulatiue.

D

*Qu.* What

## The making plaine of the

*Qu.* What reason is there of this?

*An.* Because that then the adiective must first be of the plural number, though the substantives be al of the singular number, and secondly the adiective doth not agree with all the substantives in gender, if they be of diuers genders, but with some one of them, that is, the adiective is not of the same gender that all the substantives are of, but of the same gender of the which some one of the substantives is of, the which they call the substantive of the most worthy gender, because (as it was said before in the worthines of the three persons one above the other) he hath this prerogative, to cause the adiective to agree with him in gender, that is, to be of the same gender that he himselfe is of.

*Qu.* What are the rules in your Accidence touching these points?

*An.* They be in number two, whereof the first is of the worthines of one gender above another: and the second of the adiectives being of the plural number, and agreeing with the substantive of the most worthy gender.

*Qu.* Set downe the words of the first rule.

*An.* Where note, that the masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter.

*Qu.* What is the meaning of this rule?

*An.* When an adiective hath for his substantive more than one word, that is, two or more substantive of diuers genders coupled together with a copulative coniunction, if one of the substantives be the masculine gender, and the other the feminine, or neuter gender, yet shall the adiective be the masculine gender: or if one of the substantives be the feminine gender, and the other the neuter gender, then shall the adiective be the feminine gender, and not of the neuter gender. For where there is diuersity of genders in the substantives unto the adiective, there the adiective shall rather agree with the substantive of the masculine gender, than with the substantive of the feminine gender, and with the substantive of the feminine gender, than with the substantive of the neuter gender, except it be in substantives betokening things without life, of the which some thing shall be spoken hereafter in handling the

The rules for  
the worthines  
of the genders.

The meaning of  
the rule of the  
worthines of  
the genders.

the  
Q  
the p  
num  
two  
copul  
plura  
most  
quere

Q  
A  
regin  
toher  
num  
the m  
der, t  
tine h  
that i  
the fe  
gender  
that i  
than

Q  
of diu  
gender  
than  
A  
is the  
be any  
be the  
gender  
ter, yet  
Q  
this t  
An  
earth  
celest  
minin

the next rule.

*Qu.* What is your second rule of the adiective his being of the plurall number, albeit the substantiues be of the singular number, and of his agreeing with the substantiue of the most worthy gender.

*An.* Many substantiues singular, hauing a coniunction copulative conning betwene them, will haue an adiective plurall, which adiective shall agree with the substantiue of the most worthy gender: as *Rex et regina beati*, *The king and the queene are blessed.*

*The rule, of the adiective his seeming to disagree with his substantiue in number and gender.*

*Qu.* How do you apply this example vnto your rule?

*An.* In this example there are two substantiues *Rex* and *regina* coupled together by this coniunction copulative *et*, wherefoze they do cause the adiective *beati*, to be the plurall number, and because one of these substantiues, namely *Rex*, is the masculine gender, and the other *regina*, the feminine gender, therefore both the adiective *beati* agree with the substantiue *Rex* in gender, rather than with the substantiue *regina*, that is to say, is rather the masculine gender with *Rex*, than the feminine gender with *regina*, because *Rex* the masculine gender is moze worthy than *regina* the feminine gender, that is, causeth the adiective rather to be put in the masculine, than in the feminine gender.

*The applying of the example vnto the rule.*

*Qu.* Doth the adiective being referred vnto substantiues of diuers genders, alwaies rather agree with the masculine gender than with the feminine, and with the feminine rather than with the neuter?

*An.* If the substantiues betoken things without life, then is the neuter gender the most worthy gender, that is, if there be any of them the neuter gender, the adiective shall likewise be the neuter gender: nay if one of them be the masculine gender and the other the feminine, and none of them the neuter, yet shall the adiective be the neuter gender.

*A subexception, on, or an vnder-exception from the exception before.*

*Qu.* Bring some examples for the making moze plaine of this that you haue said.

*An.* *Cælum et terra sunt à Deo condita*: *Heauen and earth were made by God.* In this sentence are two substantiues *cælum* and *terra*, *cælum* the neuter gender, and *terra* the feminine gender, and because that both of them do signifie things

*An example of the first branch of the former rule, and the same also applied vnto the rule.*

## The making plaine of the

not hauing life, therefore both the participle adiectiue condita agree in gender with the substantiue cœlum, and not with the substantiue terra, with the which, if they had signified things hauing life, it ought to haue agreed, that is, therefore in this example the adiectiue condita, is of the neuter gender with the substantiue cœlum, and not the feminine gender with the substantiue terra, because that in things not hauing life, the neuter gender is the most worthy, that is, both make the adiectiue to be of the neuter gender rather then of any other gender.

*Qn.* Giue an example, of the adiectiue being the neuter gender, when one of the substantiues is the feminine gender, and the other the masculine gender, and none of them of the neuter gender.

*An example of the second branch of this rule, and the same applied. More examples.*  
Labor & voluptas sunt natura dissimillima.  
Ira & ægritudo permixta sunt.

*An.* Requies et iocus in vita necessaria esse videtur, *Rest and sport do seeme in life to be necessarie.* Here are two substantiues Requies and iocus, Requies the feminine gender, and iocus the masculine gender, betokening things without life, and yet is the adiectiue necessaria the neuter gender, because that in substantiues betokening things without life, though none of them be the neuter gender, yet shall the adiectiue notwithstanding be put in the neuter gender.

And in both the examples before going, the adiectiue condita in the first, and likewise the adiectiue necessaria in the second is the plurall number, though the substantiues be the singular number, because that manie substantiues of the singular number being coupled together with a coniunction copulative, will cause the adiectiue to be of the plurall number.

*Qn.* But is there nothing else to be marked as touching this rule of the adiectiue to be put in the neuter gender, when he is to be referred vnto substantiues signifieng things without life?

*An.* The figures called Syllepsis and Zeugma, do often cause an alteration in this rule. But because that these are with the hardest for young beginners, we will leave them to be opened by their learned masters, at such time as for their capacities, they shall thinke most conuenient.

*Qn.* What if the substantiues signifieng things without life be both of one gender, that is, either both the masculine gender, or both the feminine gender?

*An.* Then

*Figuratiue speeches doe cause the substantiue and the adiectiue not to agree. Objection.*

## rules of construction.

21

*An.* Then may the adiective agree with them in gender, *Answer.* that is, if the substantives be the masculine gender, the adiective may be the masculine gender: if the substantives be the feminine gender, the adiective may also be the feminine gender.

*Qu.* Shew this by example, for the young beginners sake.

*An.* I may say in latin, Codex et culter meus sunt amissi, *Example of the masculine gender.*  
*My booke and my knife are lost:* where the participle adiective amissi, is the masculine gender, because both the substantives codex and culter are the masculine gender.

So I may say, Iustitia & temperantia sunt amplectendae, *Example of the feminine gender.*  
*Iustice and temperance are to be embraced,* where the participle adiective amplectendae is the feminine gender, because both the substantives iustitia and temperantia, are the feminine gender, but yet in these kind of speeches it is more usuall to haue the adiective put in the neuter gender.

And here is further to be understood, that sometimes when as both the substantives do signifie things hauing life, yet is the adiective found to be put in the neuter gender, though the substantiue be of the masculine or feminine gender, but this is a thing that falleth out very seldome, but yet not to be passed over without marking.

*Qu.* What else haue you to say concerning this concozd of the substantiue and the adiective?

*An.* Some Grammarians giue this rule, that when a participle adiective that cometh either of a verbe substantiue as factus of fio, or of a verbe passive hauing the signification of calling, or the like, as dictus, of dicor, appellatus, of appellor, is put betwene two substantiues of diuers genders, then shall that adiective agree with the first substantiue, that is, be of the same gender that the first substantiue is of, as, pecunia dicta est neruus belli, *Monie is called the swaues, or strength of war,* where the participle adiective dicta, called, comming of dicor is to be called, being put betwene two substantiues of diuers genders, namely pecunia the feminine gender, and neruus the masculine gender, it doth agree with pecunia the former substantiue, and not with neruus the latter substantiue. But if the adiective participle comming of such verbes as is aforesaid, or the like be put after two substantiues of diuerse genders,

then

*A note worth the marking.*

As

Polypus & Chamaleon glabra sunt.  
 ex Solino, teste De. spauterio.

*An other rule to be marked.*  
 Factus.

Made,  
 Dictus,  
 Appellatus  
 Nominatus  
 Vocatus  
 Salutatus  
 Saluod  
 Habitus  
 Accounted  
 Visus  
 Stens or formed  
 Existimatus  
 Estimated  
 These and such like are said to be participle adiectiues signifying calling.



## The making plaine of the

Terentius;  
Nunquam  
exque ac mo-  
do paupertas  
mihi onus vi-  
sum est, & mi-  
serum & gra-  
ue.

Here the parti-  
ciple visum a-  
greeth with  
onus by this  
rule.

then he may indifferently agree with either of the substan-  
tives, that is, be of the same gender, that either of the substan-  
tives is of, as Ludos Megalesia appellatos, *Plais called Me-  
galesia: Gens vniuersa Veneti appellati, The whole people called  
Venetians.* In these two examples there are two participle ad-  
iectives of calling, whereof appellatos in the first example be-  
ing set after these two substantives of diuers genders ludos  
and Megalesia, ludos the masculine gender, and Megalesia  
the neuter gender, the adiective participle appellatos is the  
masculine gender with the first substantive ludos.

In the second example the same participle adiective appel-  
lati, being set after gens & Veneti, gens the feminine gender,  
and Veneti the masculine gender, it doth agree with the latter  
substantive Veneti being the masculine gender, as it is, shew-  
ing that in such like placing of the substantives, the adiective  
may agree with wheter of them you will, so that you may say,  
Ludos Megalesia appellatos, or Ludos Megalesia appellata.  
Gens vniuersa Veneti appellati, or Gens vniuersa Veneti ap-  
pellata: Paupertas onus visum est, or Paupertas onus visa est,  
& so of such like, if the nature of the word will beare the same.

*Qu.* Why say you if the nature of the word will beare the  
same?

*An.* Because you can not say in latine, Verbum caro facta  
est, but Verbum caro factum est. nor Aqua vinum factum  
est, but aqua vinum facta est, for otherwise you should speake  
against the nature and truth of the matter.

*Qu.* Haue you now done with this second concozd?

*An.* There is yet further to be considered, that manie  
times the adiective and the substantive are of diuers numbers  
and genders, and cases by reason of certaine figurative spee-  
ches, as by Synthesis, Antiptosis, Enallage and such like,  
whereof when schollers are of further learning and understand-  
ing, their masters must instruct them.

Lastly the adiective (like as the verbe before spoken of in  
the first concozd) hath for his substantive sometimes, the in-  
finitive mode, sometimes a whole sentence, or peece of a sen-  
tence, and sometimes an aduerbe with his genitiue case, and  
then in the three former, he shall be the singular number and  
neuter gender: but if the adiective haue more then one infini-

Figures doe  
cause disagree-  
ments betweene  
the substantiue  
and the adiec-  
tiue.

What gender  
and number the  
adiectiue must  
be, when he hath  
no casuall word  
for his substan-  
tiue.

ti  
of a  
sub  
plu  
2  
wit  
gen  
adu

Qu.

ante

Q

latin

A

perfo

Q

An

ingen

tur, 7

Q

An

foze et

going

the to

of the

reth b

An.

Qu.

examp

before

on who

the rel

by 3 h

wife sta



time made, or more then one sentence, or more then one p[ar]ce of a sentence, coupled with a conjunction copulative, for his substantive, then shall the adiective be the neuter gender and plurall number.

And when an adiective hath for his substantive an aduerbe with his genitive case, then the adiective must be the same gender and number, that his genitive case comming after the aduerbe, is of.

The third Concord, betweene the antecedent and the relative.

**Q<sup>n</sup>.** What is the thirde conco<sup>rd</sup>, or betw[ee]ne what things is the third conco<sup>rd</sup>? *The third Concord.*

**An.** The third conco<sup>rd</sup> is betw[ee]ne the antecedent and the relative.

**Q<sup>n</sup>.** In how many things doth the antecedent and the relative agree?

**An.** In three things, that is to say, in gender, number and person.

**Q<sup>n</sup>.** By what rule?

**An.** By this rule: the relative agreth with his antecedent in gender, number, and person: as, *Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur.* *The rule of the third Concord.*  
*That man is wise, that speaketh fewe things or words.*

**Q<sup>n</sup>.** How shal you know the antecedent unto the relative.

**An.** The antecedent is a word that commonly goeth before the relative, and therefore hath his name in latine of force going, and is knowen by asking this question, *who, or what*, for the word next before the relative, and being rehearsed againe of the relative by asking this question *who, or what*, and answereth unto the same, is the antecedent. *How to find out the Antecedent.*

**An.** Shew this by the example of your rule before going.

**Q<sup>n</sup>.** *The man is wise that speaketh fewe things or words.* In this example this word *that* is the relative, & this word *man* going before him is the antecedent, the which by asking this question *on who, or what* with the relative *that*, is rehearsed againe by the relative, & answereth to the question *who, or what*, where by I know it to be the Antecedent: as for example, *The man is wise that speaketh, &c.* Aske the question *who, or what*, by the Relatiue

## The making plaine of the

latine *that*, saying, *That who or what is wise*, the answer is, *the man*, where the word *man* answereth to the question, *who or what*, & is rehearsed againe of the relative before whom in the sentence it went, and therefore it is the antecedent. And thus you must do for the finding out of the antecedent in all other sentences.

*Qu.* Now let me heare you apply the Latin example unto the rule of the third concord betwene the antecedent and the relative.

*The example applied to the rule of the third Concord.*

*An.* Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur. Here the relative *qui* agreeth in gender, number, and person with his antecedent *vir*, that is to say, the relative *qui* is the masculine gender, the singular number, and the third person, because his antecedent *vir*, is the masculine gender, the singular number, and the third person by this rule. The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gender, number and person.

*Qu.* How is the relative *qui*, *quz*, *quod* englished for the most part?

*An.* It is most commonly englished by this word *which*, and sometime by this english *that*, which may be turned into this English *which*, as in my example before alledged, *The man is wise, that speaketh few things or words.* The relative *that* may be englished also by the word *which*: for I may say as well, *The man is wise, which speaketh few things or words.*

*Qu.* Wherefore leaveth this note?

*A difference in english between the Relative That, and the conjunction That.*

*An.* To put a difference betwene the relative *that*, when it may be turned into this English *which*, being in Latin called *qui*, *quz*, *quod*, and the conjunction *quod* or *vt*, the which is also englished by this word *that*. But this is the difference, that this word *that*, when it is a relative, may be turned into this English *which*, but this word *that*, when it is a conjunction, cannot so be turned.

*Qu.* What rule have you for this in your Accidence?

*The rule for the difference betwene the Relative That, and the conjunction That.*

*An.* When this English *that*, may be turned into this english *which*, it is a relative, other wise it is a conjunction, which in Latin is called *quod*, or *vt*: and in Latin making it may elegantly be put away by turning the nominative case into the accusative case, and the verbe into the infinitive mode: as *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales*: *Gaudeo te bene valere*, I am glad

glad that thou art in good health. Iubeo vt tu abeas : Iubeo te abire, I bid that thou go hence.

*Qu.* Is this the onely cause of making this rule, thereby to put a difference betwene the relative *that*, and the coniunction *on that*?

*An.* No, there is yet a further use of this rule, namely this, An other use of the rule aforegoing. to teach that when this English *that*, is not a relative, but a coniunction, called in Latin quod or vt, comming betwene two verbs personals, that then in Latin this word quod or vt may elegantly for the most part be put away, by turning the nominative case before which it is set, into the accusative case, and the latter of the two verbs into the infinitive mode.

*Qu.* Shew me this by the two examples in your rule before.

*An.* Gaudeo quod tu bene vales. Here is in Latin the coniunction quod, in English *that*, put before two verbs personals, Gaudeo and vales, and because that this English *that*, cannot be turned into this English *which*, for it is no good English to say, I am glad which you are in good health, but, that you are in good health, therefore I know this word *that* to be a coniunction and no relative: this quod therefore may be better put away, turning the nominative case to comming after it, into the accusative case te, and the latter verbe vales into the infinitive mode valere, saying, Gaudeo te bene valere. The examples applied unto the rule.

So in the second example, Iubeo vt tu abeas, the coniunction vt, in English *that* (therefore a coniunction, and not a relative, because it cannot in this sentence be turned into this English *which*, for it is no English to say, I am glad which thou art in good health, but, that thou art in good health) this coniunction vt (I say) comming betwene these two verbs personals Iubeo and abeas, may elegantly be put away, by turning the nominative case tu, into the accusative case te, and the latter verbe of the subjunctive mode abeas, into the infinitive mode abire, saying, Iubeo te abire. The second example applied.

*Qu.* Why, is it not good Latin to say, Gaudeo quod tu bene vales : or Iubeo vt tu abeas?

*An.* It is congrue or true Latin, but not good and fine Latin, but rather barbarous or popish priests Latin for the most part, in all such kind of speeches, and therefore young scholars were

## The making plaine of the

were better not to know it, than to be acquainted with it. So that this rule is much better for them borrowed from the Latin Grammar : Verbes of the infinitiue mode comming after verbes personals, in stead of a nominatiue case, will haue an accusatiue case before them.

*Qu.* Hath the relative alwaies for his antecedent a word declined with case?

*An.* No : for sometimes the whole reason or sentence before going, is put for the antecedent, and then shall the relative be the neuter gender, and the singular number.

*Qu.* What is your rule for this?

*An.* Sometime the relative hath for his antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the neuter gender, and singular number : as *In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all.*

*Qu.* Declare the meaning of this rule by the example :

*An.* In this sentence, these words *In tempore veni*, being the whole reason or sentence before the relative *quod*, is put for the antecedent vnto the said relative, and therefore is *quod* the neuter gender, and singular number by this rule.

*Qu.* But what if there be two, or more sentences, or parts of sentences put in stead of the antecedent?

*An.* When the relative shall be the neuter gender, and plurall number by this rule :

But if the relative be referred to two clauses, or parts of sentences, or more, the relative shall be put in the plurall number, and neuter gender : as, *Tu multum dormis, & saepe potas, quia ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, which both things are naught for the body.*

*Qu.* Apply the example to make plaine the meaning of this rule.

*An.* In this example, these two clauses or parts of a sentence, *Tu multum dormis*, and *& saepe potas*, are put for the antecedent vnto the relative *quia*, and therefore is the said relative put in the plurall number, and the neuter gender by this rule.

*An aduise with his genuine case* And further here is to be understood, that like as hath bene already noted in the two conceits before going, sometime the relative

*A whole sentence put for the antecedent.*

*The rule for the same.*

*The example applied to the rule.*

*More than one sentence put for the antecedent.*

*The rule for the same.*

relati  
case;  
ber, th  
Q  
relati  
declin  
the an  
der an  
A  
numb  
haue  
relati  
gende  
dignit  
Q  
with  
An  
is me  
perius  
comm  
the re  
two a  
neute  
both t  
the m  
ter ge  
nine g  
Q  
nine g  
cause  
der th  
one of  
do com  
An  
the na  
the ne  
fine o  
Q  
An

relative hath for his antecedent an aduerbe with his genitiue case, and then shall the relative be the same gender and number, that the genitiue case governed of the aduerbe is of.

*Q.* Let these exceptions suffice to haue shewed, that the relative sometime hath for his antecedent a word that is not declined with case. And now go to the next exception, where the antecedent and the relative do seeme to be of contrary gender and number.

*Ans.* Many antecedents singular (that is, of the singular number) hauing a coniunction copulatiue betwene them, will haue a relative plurall (that is, of the plurall number) which relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender: as, Imperium & dignitas, quæ petijlli, *The rule and dignity which thou hast required.* *Another exception of disagreement in shew betwene the antecedent and the relative.*

*Q.* Let me heare how you can make this example agree with the rule.

*Ans.* There are many antecedents (for by many in this place is meant more than one) of the singular number, namely Imperium and dignitas, hauing the coniunction copulatiue et, running betwene them, and therefore by this rule they cause the relative quæ to be the plurall number, and because these two antecedents are of diuers genders, that is, Imperium the neuter gender, and dignitas the feminine gender, therefore both the relative quæ agree with the antecedent imperium, the most worthy gender, that is, the relative quæ is the neuter gender with the antecedent imperium, and not the feminine gender with the antecedent dignitas. *The example applied to the rule.*

*Q.* You said before in the second conceit, that the feminine gender was more worthy than the neuter, that is, both cause the adiectiue or relative to be rather the feminine gender than the neuter, when two substantiues or antecedents one of the feminine gender, and the other of the neuter gender do come before an adiectiue or relative: *Objection.*

*Ans.* So it is indeed in substantiues or antecedents being the names of things that haue life, but in things hauing no life the neuter gender is most worthy, that is, causeth the adiectiue or relative rather to be of the neuter gender. *Answer.*

*Q.* Haue you a rule for this in relatives?

*Ans.* This is the rule: In things not apt to haue life, the

*The rule for the gender of the relative referred vnto antecedents signifying things without life.*

neuter gender is most worthy, yea and in such case, though the substantiues or antecedents, be of the masculine, or of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter, yet may the adiectiue or relative be put in the neuter gender: as Arcus et calami sunt bona, *The bow and the arrowes are good*: Arcus et calami, quæ fregisti, *The bow and the arrowes which thou hast broken.*

*Qu.* Fit the examples to expresse the meaning of this rule.

*The first example applied.*

*An.* Arcus et calami sunt bona, this is an example of an adiectiue referred vnto substantiues of contrarie gender, for here these two substantiues arcus and calami, being both the masculine gender, are notwithstanding ioined with the adiectiue bona of the neuter gender, because that in substantiues of things without life, though none of them be the neuter gender, yet may the adiectiue be the neuter gender, as here it is by this rule.

*Note.*

Yet note, that because both these substantiues are of one gender, namely the masculine, therefore may the adiectiue also be the masculine gender, so that you may say, Arcus et calami sunt boni, as well as bona.

*The second example applied.*

The second example is more proper vnto this place, for that it is of a relative referred vnto antecedents of things without life. In the latter example therefore, Arcus et calami quæ fregisti, the relative quæ is the neuter gender, though his antecedents arcus and calami be both of the masculine gender, because that in antecedents betokening things without life (as bow and arrowes do) the relative shall be the neuter gender, as here it is, though the antecedents be both of the masculine gender, as here they are by this rule.

*Let this be well marked.*

Note also that if the antecedents be both of one gender, as here they are, the relative also may be of the same gender, so that you may say, Arcus et calami, quos fregisti, as well as quæ fregisti.

*Qu.* What other exceptions haue you yet behind containing some shew of disagreement betwæne the relative and the antecedent?

*An.* There are yet two, the one to be set from the ende of the treatise of the case of the relative following, because it is fit-  
ter



ter to be handled here, in as much as it agræth with the matter in hand, and the other is to be supplied from else where.

*Qu.* Rehearse the exception set downe in the ende of the treatise of the case of the relative.

*An.* When a relative commeth betwèen two substantiues of diuers genders, it may indifferently agræ with either of them: as *Auis, quæ passer appellatur, o: Auis, qui passer appellatur, The bird which is called a sparrow.*

*A rule for the gender of the relative between two substantiues of diuers genders.*

Yea though the substantiues be of diuers numbers, yet may the relative agræ with either of thē: as, *Est nè ea Lutetia, quā nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we do call Paris? o: esse, Est nè ea Lutetia, quos nos Parisios dicimus?*

*Qu.* Shew how these examples agræ with this exception.

*An.* *Auis quæ passer appellatur.* Here the relative quæ being put betwèen these two substantiues auis the feminine gender, and passer the masculine gender, agræth with auis the feminine gender. And where it is said *auis qui passer appellatur*, there the relative qui agræth with passer the latter substantiue of the masculine gender by this rule.

*The first example applied.*

*Est nè ea Lutetia quam nos Parisios dicimus.* In this sentence the relative quam being put betwèen these two substantiues Lutetia and Parisios, of diuers genders and also numbers, Lutetia the feminine gender & singular number, and Parisios the masculine gender and plural number, it doth agræ with the substantiue Lutetia of the feminine gender and singular number, according to this rule. And in the other saying, *Est nè ea Lutetia, quos nos Parisios dicimus*, the relative quos agræth with the latter substantiue Parisios of the masculine gender and plural number by the same rule. For in such like cases the relative may aswell agræ with the one substantiue as with the other.

*The second example applied.*

*Qu.* What is your other exception?

*An.* Sometime the relative agræth not with the thing or antecedent that went next before, but with the person unto whom the thing belongeth, as *Laudabant fortunam meam, qui filium haberem tali ingenio præditum, They praised my fortune, which had a soune indued with such a disposition or nature.* Here the relative qui agræth not with fortunam, that went next before, for it is the feminine gender, and qui the masculine

*The other exception, which apperseineth unto adiectiues also. This rule being somewhat darke must with examples be made*

line



plaine by the diligence of the master.

Figurative speeches,

## The making plaine of the

line gender, but qui is referred to the person wherof he speaketh, namely himselfe, of whom he speaketh in the first person ego understood, which being the masculine gender, the relative qui also is in this sentence put in the masculine gender.

Further it is here also to be noted, that figurative speeches do often cause the relative and antecedent to be of diuers genders, numbers, and persons, the which for the hardnes sake, we will not cumber young wits withall, trusting to the helpe of their painfull teachers in this behalfe.

## The case of the relative.

**Q<sup>u</sup>.** What vse or purpose serue these rules folowing, which haue this title set ouer the head of them,  
*The case of the relative?*

**An.** To shew what case the relative shall be, as well when he commeth before the verbe, as after the verbe, or after any other part of speech, for although the relative be alwaies set before the verbe in respect of his placing, yet in order of construction he is often in such sort considered as folowing the verbe, or else some other part of speech, wherof he is gouerned.

**Q<sup>u</sup>.** What is your first rule?

The first rule for the case of the relative.

**An.** When there commeth no nominatiue case betwene the relative and the verbe, the relative shall be the nominatiue case vnto the verbe: as Miser est, qui nummos admiratur, *Wretched is that person, which is in love with monie.*

The example applied.

In this example the relative qui, is the nominatiue case vnto the verbe admiratur, because there is no other nominatiue case comming before him and the verbe.

**Q<sup>u</sup>.** Rehearse the second rule.

The second rule

**An.** But when there commeth a nominatiue case betwene the relative and the verbe, the relative shall be such case as the verbe will haue after him: as Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, *Happie is he, whom other mens harmes do make to beware.*

The example applied.

Here this word pericula though in the latin it be set after the verbe, yet is it in construing the nominatiue case, and to be set before the verbe faciunt, betwene whom and the relative quem in construing it both come, and therefore is the relative quem

quem  
rule  
for the  
the  
verbe  
toyne  
mare  
riches  
the  
the ver  
mum  
nomin  
tine,  
tine.  
For  
the rel  
quanti  
come b  
qualis  
maner  
for.  
In t  
natiue  
natiue  
nouri  
case in  
natiue  
kind of  
there co  
then ar  
relative  
and the  
haue af  
Q<sup>u</sup>.  
nouns  
An.  
with hi  
the rela  
that fol

quem the accusative case governed of the verbe faciunt, by the rule of verbs transitiues folowing here after among the rules fo; the cases which verbs do gouerne.

As the relative may be the nominative case vnto the verbe, so it may be the substantiue vnto the adiectiue, that is ioyned with him, or commeth next after him: as Diuitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum, *Will not thou loue riches, which to do, is the most beggerly thing in the world.* The third rule.

Here the relative quod, being the nominative case before the verbe est, is also substantiue vnto the adiectiue sordidissimum by this rule. And marke, that whatsoever may be the nominative case vnto the verbe, or antecedent vnto the relative, the same also may be the substantiue vnto the adiectiue. The example applied.

Nounes interrogatiues and indefinites follow the rule of the relative: as Quis, *who*, vter, *whether*, qualis, *what manner one*, quantus, *how great*, quotus, *how many*, &c. And these euermoze come before the verbe, like as the relative doth: as Hei mihi, qualis erat? talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi, *Who is me, what manner of person was he? such a one he was, the like whereof I neuer saw.* The fourth rule.

In this example, the noune interrogatiue qualis, is nominative case vnto the verbe est, because there is no other nominative case betwene him and the verbe, and so is talis also the noune redditine, or indefinite, and qualem is the accusative case in construction after the verbe vidi, because that the nominative case ego, vnderstood commeth before the verbe: for these kind of nounes do follow the rule of the relative, that is, if there come no nominative case betwene them, and the verbe, then are they the nominative case vnto the verbe, like as the relative is, but if there come a nominative case betwene them and the verbe, then shall they be such case as the verbe will haue after him, like as the relative must be. The example applied.

Q<sup>ue</sup>. Haue you nothing else to say concerning these kinde of nounes?

A<sup>n</sup>. As the relative agreth in gender, number and person with his antecedent, the which for the most part goeth before the relative, so these nounes do alwaies agree with the woide that foloweth after them: as, quot homines, tot sententix, A rule for nounes interrogatiues and indefinites.

So

## The making plaine of the

So many men so many minds, where in the first place quot agreeth with homines following after him, and in the second place tot is the same case, gender, and number that his substantiu sententia, which followeth after him, is of.

An obiection against this rule.

*Qu.* What say you then unto this sentence of the poet Horace: Mammæque putres, equina quales vbera, And rutes breasts, such as are the udders of a mare: Where you see this nounce quales, to be the feminine gender, with the former substantiu mammæ, and not the neuter gender, with the latter substantiu vbera?

Answer.

*An.* This saying of Horace is to be noted of young scholars, but not to be followed: for he should rather haue said, qualia, than quales, making it to agree with vbera the substantiu following, according to the rule.

*Qu.* What is the next rule of relatives?

The fifth rule of relatives.

*An.* Yet here is to be understood and noted, that the relative is not alwaies governed of the verbe that he commeth before, but sometime of the infinitiu mode that commeth after the verbe: as Quibus voluisti me gratias agere, egi, What persons thou willedst me to thanke, I haue thanked.

The example applied.

In this sentence the relative quibus is not governed of the verbe voluisti, before whom he commeth, but of the infinitiu mode agere, comming after the verbe voluisti, and it is the dative case, by a rule of verbs governing a dative case, which rule followeth in his due place.

The sixth rule. The example applied: yet quibus rather indeed agreeth with rebus, shd is governed of adductus.

Sometime of a participle: as Quibus rebus adductus fecisti? With what things moored diddest thou it?

The 7. rule. The example applied.

Here quibus the relative is the ablative case governed of the participle adductus, by the rule of participles governing such case, as the verbe they come of.

Sometime of the gerund: as Quæ nunc non est narrandi locus, Which things at this present it is no time to tell.

The 8. rule.

In this place the relative quæ is the accusative case plurall, governed of the gerund narrandi by the rule of gerunds, which will haue such case as their verbs, whereof they come, require.

Sometime of a preposition set before him: as Quem in locum deducta res sit, vides, Into what state the matter is now brought, thou seest.

## rules of construction.

33

In this example the relative quem is governed of the preposition in, which in construction is set before him, albeit in the order of words, as they ly in Latin, this preposition in be put betwene quem and locum. But in truth qui in this example is rather an indefinite than a relative, and agreeth with locum in case, gender, and number, by the rule of the adiective agreeing with his substantiue, so that locum and not quem is here governed of the preposition in, albeit that it is not to be denied, but that sometimes the preposition in may cause the relative quem to be put in the accusative case, like as other prepositions may cause him to be put in other cases also.

*The example applied and corrected.*

Sometime of the substantiue, that he doth accord or agreeth with : as Senties qui vir siem, *Thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am.* Albeit in this manner of speaking, qui is an indefinite, and not a relative.

*The 9. rule.*

Here the relative qui, agreeth with the substantiue vir being the nominative case, the masculine gender, and singular number, as vir is by the rule last before set downe: for qui is in this place a nounce indefinite, that is, noting no any one certaine thing, and not a relative.

*The example applied.*

Sometime of a nounce partitive, or distributive: as Quarum rerum vram minus velim, non facile possum existimare, *Of the which two things, whether I would with lesse will haue, I cannot easily esteeme.*

*The 10. rule.*

In this example the relative quarum is the genitive case plurall governed of the partitive vram by the rule of interrogatives, partitives, distributives, governing a genitive case, as shall be shewed afterward: yet here also qui is rather an indefinite, and agreeth with the genitive case rerum in case, gender, and number, which genitive case rerum is governed of the partitive vram by the rule aforesaid, albeit the relative is notwithstanding sometime put in the genitive case, by the same rule of interrogatives and partitives, and such like, governing a genitive case.

*The example applied, and corrected.*

Sometime it is put in the genitive case, by reason of a substantiue comming next after him: as Ego illum non noui, cuius causa hoc incipis, *I knew him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.*

*The 11. rule.*

Here the relative cuius is the genitive case governed of the substantiue

The example  
applied.

substantiue causa comming after him, by the rule of substantiues comming together betokening diuers things, wherof the latter must be the genuine case. Where note that in such cases the relative cuius supplieth the roome of a substantiue, and in construction is taken to be the latter substantiue, albeit that in Latin he be alwaies set for most.

The 12. rule.

Sometime it is otherwise governed of a noune substantiue: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes, *All things shall be giuen thee, which thou hast need of.*

The example  
applied.

In this place the relative quibus is the ablatiue case plural, governed of the substantiue opus, which requireth an ablatiue case by a rule to be set downe in his place.

The 13. rule.

Sometime it is put in the ablatiue case with this signe *than*, and is governed of the comparatiue degree comming after him: as Vere virtute, qua nihil est melius, *Vse vertue, than the which nothing is better.*

The example  
applied.

In this example the relative qua is the ablatiue case singular, hauing in the construing in English this signe *than* before it, and is governed of the comparatiue degree melius, which will haue an ablatiue case, when it may be expounded by this aduerbe quam, in English *than*, as shall be shewed hereafter.

The 14. rule.

Sometime it is not governed at al, but is put in the ablatiue case absolute: as Quantus erat Iulius Cæsar, quo imperatore, Romani primum Britanniam ingressi sunt? *How worthy a man was Iulius Cæsar, vnder whose conduct (or who being emperor) the Romans first entred into Britaine?*

The example  
applied.

Here the relative quo hath no word whereof it may be governed, but is put in the ablatiue case, which in this kind of speaking, is called the ablatiue case absolute, for a cause to be shewed hereafter.

The 15. rule.

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing to be done, it is put in the ablatiue case: as Ferrum habuit, quo se occideret, *He had a sword, wherewith he would haue killed himselfe.*

The example  
applied.

In this example the relative quo is the ablatiue case singular, governed of the verbe occideret, because the said quo in this place signifieth an instrument to do some thing withall, and therefore must be put in the ablatiue case by a rule hereafter following concerning this matter.

Sometime

Sometime the relative is governed of an aduerbe : as Cui *The 16. rule.*  
 utrum obuiam procedam, nondum statui, *Whom, whether I will*  
*go to meete with, I haue not yet determined.*

Here the relative cui, is the dative case singular governed *The example*  
 of the aduerbe obuiam, which with such other like will haue a *applied.*  
 dative case, as hereafter shall be declared more at large.

There are besides these, many other rules whereby a rela- *Admission.*  
 tive may be governed, yea almost by all the rules of all other  
 partes of speech, but these before are the most principall by  
 which the young beginners may be learned to iudge of the  
 rest.

The construction of nounes substantiues,  
 or what cases they may gouerne.

**Q**u You haue said at the beginning, that all the parts of  
 speech do either agree together in some certaine con-  
 ditions and properties, or else are governed and ru-  
 led one of another. Of Concord or agreement hath bene spo-  
 ken at large, wherefore now order requireth that we entreat  
 of government. Tell me therefore what you call gouerne-  
 ment :

**A**n. Government properly in Grammar matters, is the *What gouerne-*  
 requiring of some certaine case to be put after an other worde *ment is, in*  
 in order of construction : As for example, to make this as plain *Grammar mat-*  
 as may be for the very simplest to conceiue, when I say, some *ters.*  
 nounes do gouerne a genitiue case, I mean that some nounes  
 require a genitiue case, that is, do cause the casuall worde that  
 in construction doth folow next after them to be put in the ge-  
 nitiue case. Some verbes do gouerne an accusatiue case, in thus  
 saying my meaning is, that some verbes require an accusatiue  
 case, that is, do cause the worde that in construing doth come  
 next after them, to be put in the accusatiue case.

**Q**u. You meane then that the worde which requireth such,  
 or such a case after him, is said to gouerne, and that the worde  
 put in this or that case after an other worde going before it, is  
 said to be governed.

**A**n. That is my meaning, so that when I say in latine :  
 Amor dei, *The loue of God,* this first substantiue amor, is saide



## The making plaine of the

to governe, and the seconde substantive dei being the genitive case after amor the former, is saide to be governed of amor.

*Qu.* This is plaine enough for all the rest of like sort. Now seeing in this whole treatise as well that which hath gone before, as this also which cometh here after we deale with construction, shew me briefly, what construction is, and what it is to construe: for the little petits are peradventure to seeke in this.

*Construction.*

*An.* Construction, is the due and orderly joining and knitting of the parts of speech together, according unto the right order of grammar.

*To construe.*

And to construe, is to set the words in due or right frame, as they ought to go before, or to follow the one the other, when you turne latin into english (for taking this pains for young beginners, we will content our selves with latin onely) so that it be placed first, that ought in construing to have the first place, and that second, the which is to be set in the second place, and so of the rest, whereof some thing hath been spoken at the beginning.

*Qu.* Now then following the order of your Accidence, we will first begin with the construction of nounes substantives, declaring what cases they will governe or have after them in construction. Tell me therefore how many cases a noun substantive may governe?

*An.* A noun substantive may governe three cases, that is a genitive, a genitive or an ablative, and an ablative case alone.

*Qu.* What is your rule for a substantive governing a genitive case?

*The first rule of substantives.*

*An.* When two substantives come together betokening divers things the latter shall be the genitive case: as, Facundia Ciceronis, The eloquence of Cicero. Opus Vergilij, the work of Virgil. Amator studiorum, a lover of studies. Dogma Platonis, the opinion of Plato.

*Qu.* Apply the examples of this rule to declare the meaning of the same.

*The examples applied.*

Facundia Ciceronis, here are two substantives betokening divers things, and therefore the latter substantive Ciceronis

is the genitive case governed of the former Facundia, by this rule.

Opus Vergilij. In this example opus and Vergilij two substantives comming together, and betokening diuers things, Vergilij the latter of them is the genitive case governed of opus the former by this rule. *The second example.*

Amator studiorum. Here are two substantives, amator, and studiorum comming together, and betokening diuers things, wherefore studiorum the latter substantive is put in the genitive case being governed of amator the former, by this rule. *The third example.*

Dogma Platonis. In this example these two substantives dogma and Platonis do come together and do betoken diuers things, wherefore Platonis the latter of them is put in the genitive case, being governed of dogma the former, by this rule. *The fourth example.*

*Qn.* But what if the two substantives comming together do appertaine both vnto one thing?

*An.* Then they shall be put both in one case by the rule following, which is this,

But if they belong both vnto one thing, they shal be put both in one case: as Pater meus vir, amat me puerum, *An exception.* My father being a man, loveth me a child.

In the first branch of this sentence, there are two substantives pater and vir comming together, and because they do belong both vnto one thing, therefore are they put both in one case, that is, vir the latter substantive is the nominative with pater the former substantive. And so likewise in the latter part of this same sentence, there are other two substantives me and puerum, comming together, and because they also do appertaine both to one thing, they are put both in one case, so that puerum the latter substantive is put in the accusative case with me, the former, by this exception. *The example applied.* Sometimes the latter of these substantives is put also in the genitive case.

*Qn.* What have you further to note concerning this first rule?

*An.* Sometime the former of the two substantives comming together, and being referred vnto diuers things, and the which should cause the latter substantive to be put in the genitive case, is not expressly set downe, but understood: as Vbi ad Dianz veneris, *An other profitable note.* When you come vnto the temple of Diana. *Ver*

is only the latter substantive *Diana*; the genitive case expressly set downe, and the former substantive *Templum*, which causeth it to be put in the genitive case is understood, whereof in authors you shall find many more such like examples.

*Objection.*

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* But sometime you shall haue an adiectiue in the neuter gender to gouerne a substantive after him in the genitive case.

*Answer.*  
How an adiectiue put alone in the neuter gender, may haue a genitive case.

*An.* When this cometh to passe, then is the same adiectiue said to be put absolutely, that is, by himselfe alone hauing no substantive to agree with, and being thus put, he loseth the nature of an adiectiue, and is taken for a substantive, causing the other substantive following to be put in the genitive case, as if he himselfe were a substantive, by this rule:

The rule for an adiectiue put alone in the neuter gender.

An adiectiue in the neuter gender, put alone without a substantive, standeth for a substantive, and may haue a genitive case after him, as if he were a substantive: as *Mulum lucri*, Much gaires. *Quantum negotij?* How much busines? *Id operis*, That worke.

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* How apply you these examples vnto the rule?

The first example applied.

*An.* *Mulum lucri*. In this example the adiectiue *Mulum* of the neuter gender, being set alone without a substantive to agree with, causeth the substantive *lucri* to be the genitive case, as if he himselfe were also a substantive.

The second example applied.

*Quantum negotij?* In this second example the adiectiue *quantum* being set alone in the neuter gender without any substantive, wherewith he may agree, doth stand for a substantive, and causeth the substantive *negotij* following after him, to be put in the genitive case, as if *quantum* it selfe had bin a substantive.

The third example applied.

*Id operis*. In this third example the adiectiue *id* is set alone in the neuter gender without a substantive to agree with, and therefore doth he cause the substantive *operis* comming after him, to be put in the genitive case, as if he were a substantive.

*Objection.*

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* Wherefore do you say in all these examples, that the adiectiue is set alone without a substantive to agree with, seeing that in euery one of them, euery senerall adiectiue hath his senerall substantive ioined with him.

*Answer.*

*An.* Because that albeit euery adiectiue hath a senerall substantive following him, yet doth not any of the adiectiues agree with any of the substantiues, or is put in the same case; gender,

gender, and number, that the substantive following him is of, but doth governe the said substantives, causing them to be put in the genitive case by this rule.

*Q.* There is yet one rule put in here among the rules of substantives, concerning the English of this word *Res*, a thing put with an adiective, and causing the adiective to become a substantive, the which, I see not how it can very fitly agree with this place.

*A.* This rule I grant, might more properly have been handled in the second concord betwene the substantive and the adiective, in as much as an adiective being so put as this rule requireth, doth oftentimes become a substantive, with the which the adiective following in the same sentence doth agree in case, gender, and number. But yet seeing that this place treateth of substantives, and that in such consideration as in this rule is specified, an adiective may become a substantive: for this cause as I take it, the Author of our Accidence thought good to set downe this rule among the other rules of substantives, the which is as followeth.

When the English of this word *Res*, a thing, is put with an adiective, ye may put away *Res*, and put the adiective in the neuter gender, like a substantive: as *Multa me impediunt*, *Many things have letted me*.

*A rule for the English of this word Res put with an adiective.*

And being so put, it may be the substantive to an adiective: as *Pauca his similia*, *A few things like unto these*. *Nonnulla humilimodi*, *Many things of like sort*.

In the first example the adiective *multa*, many things, having in English the signification of this word *res*, a thing, ioined with him, in Latin shutteth cleane out this word *res*, and is put alone in the neuter gender, and plurall number, being the nominative case unto the verbe *impediunt*, as if he were a substantive by this rule.

*The first example applied.*  
If you resolve this sentence by the word *Res*, you must say.  
*Multa res me impediunt.*  
*The second example applied.*  
You may resolve this sentence thus by the word *Res*, *Pauca res his similes.*

In the second example, *Pauca his similia*, the adiective *pauca*, few things, having in English the signification of this word *res*, a thing, ioined with him, in Latin shutteth out the said word, and is put alone in the neuter gender, and plurall number like a substantive, with the which the adiective *similia* doth agree in case, gender, and number, being the nominative case, the neuter gender, and the plurall number, like as *pauca* is, by this

this rule.

The third ex-  
ample applied.

This sentence  
by Res may be  
resolved thus,  
Nonnullæ res  
huiusmodi.

In the third example, Nonnulla huiusmodi, the adiective nonnulla, *many things*, having in English the signification of this word res joined with him, both in Latin shut out the word res, and is put alone in the neuter gender, and plurall number, like a substantive, with the which the adiective huiusmodi both agree in case, gender, and number, being the nominative case, the neuter gender, and plurall number, like as nonnulla is, by this rule.

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* Thus much concerning substantives governing a genitive case only, with such other matters as appertaineth thereunto. What is now your next rule?

Substantives  
governing a ge-  
nitive case, or  
an ablative.

*An.* Our next rule is of the second kind of construction of substantives, where they do governe indifferently a genitive case, or an ablative.

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* By what rule?

The rule.

By a verbe sub-  
stantive in mens  
the verbe Sum,  
es, fui, &c.

*An.* Words importing indument of any qualitie or proper-  
tie, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, comming after a noun  
substantive, or a verbe substantive, may be put in the genitive  
case, or in the ablative: as Puer boni ingenij, or Puer bono in-  
genio, *A child of a good wit.* Puer bona indole, or Puer bone  
indolis, *A child of a good towardsness.*

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* Can you not expresse the meaning of this rule in few  
er words?

*An.* It may be shortly set downe thus: A noun substan-  
tive betokening praise or dispraise of a thing (the which com-  
monly is perceived by the adiective joined with him) comming  
after a noun substantive, or a verbe substantive, may be put  
in the genitive, or ablative case.

*Q<sup>u</sup>.* How apply your examples unto the rule.

The examples  
applied.

*An.* Puer boni ingenij. Here the substantive ingenij being  
a word of praise, is put in the genitive case comming after the  
other noun substantive puer by this rule. And in the other  
saying, Puer bono ingenio, the substantive of praise ingenio,  
is put after the other substantive puer in the ablative case by  
the same rule, because such kind of substantives in such manner  
of speaking, may be put either in the genitive case, or else in the  
ablative.

Puer bona indole. Here indole a substantive of praise is  
put

put in the ablative case after the other substantive puer by this rule. And in the other saying puer bonæ indolis, the substantive of praise indolis, is put after the other substantive puer in the genitive case by the same rule, because that in such like speaking the substantive of praise or dispraise may be put in the ablative or genitive case.

*Q.* Let us now come unto the third kind of substantives governing onely an ablative case.

*Ans.* They are but two in number, namely, opus and vsus, and are in such kinde of construction undeclined, that is having in all their cases the same termination.

*Q.* What are the words of your rule?

*Ans.* Opus and vsus when they be latin for need, require an ablative case: as Opus est mihi tuo iudicio, I have need of thy iudgement, Viginti minis vsus est filio, My sonne hath neede of twenty pounds.

Opus est mihi tuo iudicio. In this example iudicio is the ablative case, governed of opus by this rule.

Viginti minis vsus est filio. Here is the ablative case, governed of vsus by this rule.

Sometime this word opus is taken for an adiective, and hath the signification of necesse, or necessarius, needfull, or necessari, and then it may have a nominative or an accusative case to be construed withall, and some other construction also.

*Substantives usually having only an ablative case.*

*Opus & vsus. Opus sometimes hath also a genitive case, and sometimes an accusative case, and vsus also an accusative case, but this is very seldom. The example applied.*

The construction of nounes adiectives or what case they will have after them. And first of such adiectives, as require a genitive case.

*Q.* Having passed through the rules set downe in your Accidence for such case as nounes substantives will have after them, let us now heare what is to be said for the construction of adiectives. What cases may adiectives have after them?

*Ans.* Some adiectives have onely a genitive case; some a dative onely; some onely an accusative case: and some onely an ablative: and some may have one, or moze of these cases together.

*Cases of adiectives.*



## The making plaine of the

*Qu.* We will then take this course, that we will first handle such adiectiues, as haue but one case after them onely, and afterwards deale with them that haue moze then one case. And first of adiectiues governing a genitiue case, for the which what is your first rule?

*Rules for adiectiues governing a genitiue case only.*

*An.* Adiectiues that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such like, require a genitiue case: as, *Cupidus auri*, Conetous of monie. *Peritus belli*, Expert of warfare. *Ignarus omnium*, Ignorant of all things. *Fidens animi*, Bould of hart. *Dubius mentis*, Doubtfull of minde. *Memor prateriti*, Mindfull of that is past. *Reus furti*, Accused of theft.

*Qu.* Shew the meaning of this rule, by the seuerall examples of the same.

*The examples applied.*  
*The first example.*

This rule hath tenen examples, wherof the first is, *Cupidus auri*, in which example the adiectiue *cupidus* signifieng desire, doth cause the substantiue *auri* comming after him to be put in the genitiue case by this rule.

*The second example.*

*Peritus belli*. Here the adiectiue *peritus* betokening knowledge, causeth the substantiue *belli* comming after him, to be put in the genitiue case by this rule.

*The third example.*

*Ignarus omnium*. In this example, the adiectiue *ignarus*, signifieng ignorance, causeth *omnium* the word folowing him, to be the genitiue case by this rule.

*The fourth example.*

*Fidens animi*. Here *fidens* an adiectiue signifieng boldnes, causeth the substantiue *animi* to be put in the genitiue case by this rule.

*The fifth example.*

*Dubius mentis*. In this sentence the adiectiue *dubius* betokening doubtfulness, causeth the substantiue *mentis* to be the genitiue case by this rule.

*The sixth example.*

*Memor prateriti*. Here *memor* the adiectiue signifieng remembrance, causeth *prateriti* the word folowing to be put in the genitiue case by this rule.

*The seventh example.*

*Reus furti*. In this example the adiectiue *reus* betokening accusing, doth gouerne the substantiue *furti* in the genitiue case by this rule.

*Qu.* Are there no other adiectiues of like signification with these expressed in the former rule, the which do gouerne also a genitiue case?

*An.* There

## rules of construction.

43

*An.* There are besides these a great number of adiectives deriued of verbes, the which do also gouerne a genitiue case, whereof some ende in us, some in ax, some in idus, or ius, some in rus, and tus with many others, the which cannot be comprehended vnder anie certaine rule, and therefore are to be marked by diligent reading of good authoꝛs.

*A note for other adiectiues gouerning a genitiue case.*

*Qu.* Rehearse the next rule for adiectiues gouerning a genitiue case.

*An.* Nounes partitiues, and certaine interrogatiues, with certaine nounes of number, require a genitiue case: as Aliquis, *Some body.* Vter, *Whether.* Neuter, *Neither.* Nemo, *No body.* Nullus, *None.* Solus, *Alone.* Vnus, *One.* Medius, *The middlemost.* Quisque, *Every one.* Quisquis, *Whofoeuer.* Quicumque, *Whofoeuer.* Quidam, *Some.* quis for Aliquis, *Some body:* or, quis an interrogatiue, *Who.* Vnus, *one.* duo, *two.* tres, *three.* primus, *first.* secundus, *second.* tertius, *third.* &c. As, Aliquis nostrum, *Some of vs.* Primus omnium, *First of all.*

*Nounes partitiues.*

*Qu.* Apply your examples vnto this rule.

*An.* Aliquis nostrum. Here the nounge partitiue aliquis doth make the pronoune nostrum to be the genitiue case by this rule.

*The examples applied.*

Primus omnium. In this example primus a nounge of number doth cause omnium to be put in the genitiue case by this rule.

*Qu.* What do you call a nounge partitiue?

*An.* Those are called nounes partitiues, the which do either signifie many, as quisque, *every one,* or else one among many, as alter, *another.*

*Nounes partitiues.*

*Qu.* And what are nounes interrogatiues?

*An.* Such as do aske a question, as quis, *who,* and such like.

*Nounes interrogatiues.*

*Qu.* What else is there to be noted concerning this rule?

*An.* The adiectiues, which by this rule do gouerne a genitiue case, must be of the same gender that the genitiue case is, the which they do gouerne for the most part, except the genitiue case be either this word rerum, or else some nounge collective, that is, such a nounge as in the singular number doth signifie a multitude: for then may the adiectiue, and the genitiue case which he gouerneth, be of contrary genders.

*The adiectiue and the genitiue case which by this rule he gouerneth, are sometime of different genders.*

*Qu.* What haue you moze to say, as touching this rule?

C ij

*An.* Som

*A rule borrowed  
from the latin.*

## The making plaine of the

*An.* Sometimes the adiectives appertaining vnto this rule, are construed with a dative case, and sometimes with an accusative case with a preposition, and sometime with an ablative case with a preposition.

*Qu.* What is the next rule?

*The rule of asking and answering a question.*

*An.* When a question is asked, the answer in Latin must be made by the same case of a noun, pronoun, or participle, and by the same tense of a verbe, that the question is asked by: as *Cuius est fundus?* Vicini. *Whose ground is it?* *My neighbors.* *Quid agitur in ludo literario?* Studetur. *What do they in the schoole?* *They study.*

*Objection.*

*Qu.* To what purpose is this rule brought in here among adiectives governing a genitive case, when as oftentimes in the examples of this rule there is neither adiective, nor yet genitive case at all?

*Answer.*

*An.* Yet for as much as many times the question is asked by *Cuius*, the genitive case of *quis* the interrogative, and so that the word that answereth the same question, is oftentimes the genitive case also, this rule is not vnjustly placed here among the other rules of adiectives governing a genitive case.

*The examples applied.  
The first.*

*Qu.* Let vs see then how the examples agree with the rule.  
*An.* *Cuius est fundus?* Vicini. In this example the question is asked by the genitive case *Cuius*, and the answer is made by this word *vicini*, being put in the genitive case by this rule, which will haue the word asking the question, and the word answering the question to be put both in one case.

*The second.*

*Quid agitur in ludo literario?* Studetur. Here the question being asked by *quid* and the verbe *agitur* of the present tense, the answer is made by *studetur*, a verbe likewise of the present tense, by the second branch of the same rule requiring, if the question be asked by a verbe, that the answer be made by another verbe of the same tense.

*Qu.* How many exceptions are there from this rule?

*Three exceptions from the rule afore going.*

*An.* There are three exceptions. The first, when the question is asked by *Cuius*, *cuius*, *cuius*, *Whose?* The second, when the question is asked by a word that may governe diuers cases. The third, when the answer must be made by one of these pronouns possessives, *Meus*, *mine*, *tuus*, *thine*, *suus*, *his*, *nostrus*, *ours*, *vestr*, *yours*.

*Qu. R.*

*Q<sup>a</sup>.* Rehearse these in order as they are set downe in your  
Accidence.

*An.* Except a question be asked by Cuius, cuia, cuium : as  
Cuius est sententia ? Ciceronis. *Whose sentence is it ? Cicerons.*

*Q<sup>a</sup>.* This exception is somewhat darke for a young begin-  
ner: Make it therefore more plaine : for it seemeth to be an im-  
perfect sentence.

*An.* If a question be asked by Cuius, cuia, cuium, the no-  
minative case, then the answer must be made not by the same  
case, but by the genitive, as Cuius est sententia ? Ciceronis,  
where the question is asked by the nominative case Cuius, and  
answered by the genitive case Ciceronis, by this exception. *The exceptions  
made plaine,  
and their exam-  
ples applied.  
The first ex-  
ception.*

*Q<sup>a</sup>.* What is the second exception :

*An.* By a word that may govern diuers cases: as Quan-  
ti emisti librum ? Paruo. *For how much bought you the booke ? For  
a little.*

*Q<sup>a</sup>.* Make this exception also more plaine.

*An.* When a question is asked by a word that may govern  
diuers cases, the word that asketh the question, and the word  
that answereth the same, shall not be both of one case, as in  
this example : Quanti emisti librum ? Paruo : the question is  
asked by the genitive case quanti, because the verbe emisti  
doth cause this adiective with certaine others being set with-  
out substantiues, to be the genitive case : and the answer is  
made by the word paruo in the ablative case, because the same  
verbe also will haue an ablative case of this adiective, and cer-  
taine others, and so because it governeth diuers cases, the word  
quanti asking the question, and the word paruo answering  
the question, are in this example put in diuers cases. *The second ex-  
ception and his  
example made  
plaine.*

*Q<sup>a</sup>.* What is the third exception ?

*An.* By except I must answer by one of these possessiues,  
Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester : as Cuius est domus ? Non  
vestra, sed nostra. *Whose house is it ? Not yours, but ours.* *The third ex-  
ception.*

*Q<sup>a</sup>.* Make this exception also as plaine as may be.

*An.* If the question must be answered by any of those pro-  
nouns possessiues, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester : then the  
word asking the question, and the word answering the ques-  
tion shall not be both of one case, as in the former example the  
word Cuius is the genitive case asking the question, and the  
word

## The making plaine of the

word *restra* a pronoun possessive answering the question, is the nominative case by this exception.

*Qu.* Come to the next rule of adiectives governing a genitive case.

*Comparatives and Superlatives governing a genitive case, with whom for the most part they must be of the same gender.*

*The first example applied.*

*The second example applied.*

*An.* *Prounes* of the comparative and the superlative degree being put partitiuely, that is to say, hauing after them this English, *Of, or Among*, require a genitive case: as *Aurium mollior est sinistra*, *Of the eares, the left is the softer.* Cicero oratorum eloquentissimus, *Cicero the most eloquent of orators.*

In this first example, *Aurium mollior est sinistra*, the word *aurium* is the genitive case, governed by the comparative degree *mollior*, the which hereby I know to be put partitiuely, because *aurium* hath before it in English this signe *Of*, according vnto this rule.

In the second example, *Cicero oratorum eloquentissimus*, this word *oratorum* is put in the genitive case governed of the superlative degree *eloquentissimus*, being put partitiuely, the which I know by this signe *of*, going in English before the word *oratorum*, when it is construed, by this rule.

## Of Adiectiues governing a dative case.

*A dative case after adiectiues.*

**A** *Diectiues*, that betoken profit, or disprofit, likenes, or likenes, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a dative case: as *Labor est vtilis corpori*, *Labor is profitable for the body.* *Aqualis Hectori*, *Equal to Hector.* *Idoneus bello*, *Fit for war.* *Iucundus omnibus*, *Pleasant to all persons.* *Parenti supplex*, *Suppliant to his father.* *Mihi proprium*, *Proper to me.*

*The examples applied.*  
*The first.*

*The second.*

*Note.*

*The third.*

*A note borrowed from the latin.*

In this rule are five examples, wherof the first is, *Labor est vtilis corpori*, in the which *corpori* is the dative case governed of the adiectiue *vtilis* signifieng profit by this rule.

In the second example, *Aqualis Hectori*, this word *Hectori* is the dative case governed of *aqualis*, an adiectiue signifieng likenes by this rule. Where note that many adiectiues signifieng likenes do sometimes governe a genitive case.

In the third example, *Idoneus bello*, the word *bello* is the dative case governed of the adiectiue *idoneus*, signifieng profit by this rule. Where note also that this adiectiue *idoneus*, is,

as profitable, with certaine others, as Natus, borne, commodus, profitable, incommodus, unprofitable, utilis profitable, inutilis, unprofitable, vehemens, earnest, aptus, fit, will some time have an accusative case with the preposition ad, &c.

In the fourth example Lucundus omnibus, the word omnibus is the dative case governed of the adiective iucundus, betokening pleasure by this rule. *The fourth.*

In the fifth example Parenti supplex, parenti is the dative case governed of the adiective supplex betokening submitting, by this rule. *The fifth.*

In the sixth example Mihi proprium, this word mihi is the dative case governed of the adiective proprium, signifying a belonging to a thing, by this rule. And this adiective proprium doth sometime also governe a genitive case. *The sixth.*

Q<sup>u</sup>. What is your next rule for adiectives requiring a dative case?

An. Likewise nouns adiectives of the passive signification in bilis, and participials in dus, require a dative case: as Flebilis, flendus omnibus, To be lamented of all men. Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, To be feared of his enemies. *Another rule for a dative case after adiectives.*

In the first of these examples, Flebilis, flendus omnibus, the adiective flebilis of the passive or suffering signification, and the participial adiective flendus ending in dus, do governe the word omnibus in the dative case by this rule. *The first example, ple applied.*

In the second example Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, the adiective formidabilis of the passive or suffering signification ending in bilis, and the participial adiective formidandus ending in dus, do governe the word hosti in the dative case by this rule. *The second example applied.*

Q<sup>u</sup>. What do you call a participial in dus?

An. A participial in this place is taken for an adiective like a participle, but yet in deede no participle, because he doth not signifie time, as when he is a participle, he alwaies ought to do. *What is meant by a participial.*

And further here is to be noted that many adiectives compounded with the preposition con, do also governe a dative case, and that these adiectives, communis, common, alienus, strange, immunis, free, are construed with divers cases, as sometimes a dative, sometimes a dative with an ablative, sometimes *Adiectives construed with divers cases. This rule is borrowed from the latin Grammar.*



## The making plaine of the

times with a genitive, sometimes with an ablative with a preposition onely, saying that the varietie of this kinde of construction is to be diligently observed in these adiectives, knowing them in latin writing with such cases onely, as the best approved writers do use to match them withall.

## Adiectives governing an accusative case for the most part.

*An accusative case after adiectives.*

*And sometimes these substantives are put also in the genitive case. This rule is borrowed from the latin. The first example applied. The second example applied.*

*The third example applied.*

*Objection.*

*Answer.*

**T**he measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing, is put after adiectives in the accusative case, and sometime in the ablative case: as, *Turris alta centum pedes*, *A tower an hundredth foote high*. *Arbor lata tres digitos*, *A tree three fingers broad*. *Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus*, *A booke three inches thicke*.

In the first example. *Turris alta centum pedes*, this *alta* betokening the height of a thing, that is, of the tower spoken of in this sentence, is put after the adiective *alta* in the accusative case by this rule.

*Arbor lata tres digitos*. In this sentence the word *digitos* betokening the measure of breadth, is put after the adiective *lata* in the accusative case by this rule.

In the third example. *Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus*, after the adiective *crassus*, the word *pollices* is put in the accusative case, being a word that here resemblith thickness, and it may be said also in the ablative case *pollicibus*, because that these words of the measure of any thing, may be put after adiectives in the accusative or ablative case indifferently.

*Q<sup>a</sup>.* But how shal a young Dunie know whether the word of measure do signifie, either the depth, height, length, thickness, squareness, roundness, or any such other quantitie of a thing?

*A<sup>n</sup>.* That is to be gathered by the signification of the adiective going before it in the same sentence, for if the adiective have the signification of thickness, then is the substantive, which he governeth to be understood to be spoken of thickness in that place also: if the adiective signifie breadth, the word of measure, which he governeth, carrieth the signification of breadth, in that sentence also: if the adiective signifie height,

the  
term  
in al  
othe  
the  
spok  
red  
Q  
of th  
the  
an  
time  
accor

N  
tion  
Hyb  
Th  
gidion  
being  
case g  
rule.

In  
gre d  
and w  
put in  
In t  
the con  
ablative  
altior,  
The  
ditus,

the substantiue of measure governed by him in the same sentence is to be supposed to be meant of height also, as appereth in all the examples before, and the like is to be said of all such other like, as for example when I say, thirtie fote high, here the word fote is understood of height, ten fote broad, here it is spoken of breadth, two fote deepe, in this place it is to be referred unto depth, and so forth in all other measures.

*Q<sup>a</sup>.* Set downe this rule then in fewer words for the ease of the younger one.

*Ans.* The word of measure may be put after adiectiues in the accusatiue case, and sometime in the ablatiue or genitiue. *The former rule set downe more briefly.*

Note also that many adiectiues do governe an accusatiue or an ablatiue case by the figure Synecdoche, of the which, as time serueth, the good scholemaster will instruct his schollers according to their capacitie.

### Adiectiues governing an ablatiue case.

**N**unes of the comparatiue degree, hauing *than* or *by* after them, do cause the word folowing to be the ablatiue case: as Frigidior glacie, *More cold then ice.* Doctior multo, *Better learned by a great deale.* Vno pede altior, *Higher by a fote.* *An ablatiue case after adiectiues.*

This rule hath three examples, in the first of the which Frigidior glacie, the substantiue glacie, when you do construe it, being englished with this signe *than* before it, is the ablatiue case governed of the comparatiue degree frigidior, by this rule. *The first example applied.*

In the second example Doctior multo, the comparatiue degree doctior doth cause the word multo coming after him, and when it is englished, hauing this signe *by* before it, to be put in the ablatiue case by this rule. *The second example applied.*

In the third example, Vno pede altior, the word altior of the comparatiue degree causeth the substantiue pede to be the ablatiue case, because it soloweth in construction the said word altior, and hath before it this signe *by*, by this rule. *The third example applied.*

The adiectiues Dignus, *Worthy*, Indignus, *Unworthy*, Pretiosus, *Indued*, Captus, *Taken*, Contentus, *Content*, with such others,

Add to these  
cinctus, girdle  
fretus, trusting  
ornatus, dec-  
ked, and such  
others.  
The examples  
applied.

Dignus in-  
dignus with  
a genitive case.  
Dignus, in-  
dignus, and  
contentus,  
with an infinitive  
moode.  
The first exam-  
ple applied.

The second ex-  
ample applied.

Other rules for  
adjectives with  
an ablative case

The first rule.  
Sometimes these  
adjectives have  
a dative case.

The second rule.

The third rule.

others, will have an ablative case: as Dignus honore, *Worthy of honor*, captus oculis, *Taken in his eyes, or blinde*, virtute prae-  
ditus, *Indued with vertue*, paucis contentus, *Content with few things*.

In these examples, honore after dignus, oculis after cap-  
tus, virtute after praeditus, paucis after contentus, are the ab-  
lative case by this rule.

Note also that dignus and indignus sometime do governe a  
genitive case.

And note further, that dignus, indignus, and contentus,  
may in stead of the ablative case have an infinitive moode of a  
verbe: as, Dignus laudari, *Worthy to be praised*, contentus in  
pace viuere, *Content to live in peace*.

Dignus laudari, in this example the infinitive moode laudari,  
is put after the adiective dignus, in stead of an ablative case,  
by this rule.

Contentus in pace viuere, in this example the infinitive  
moode viuere is put after the adiective contentus, in stead of  
an ablative case, by this rule.

Qu. Are there no other rules besides these, for adjectives  
gouverning an ablative case?

An. There are yet three other rules in the Latin gram-  
mar, the which in English are as followeth.

Nounes that betoken diuersitie, will haue an ablative case  
with a preposition: as Diuersus ab isto, *Diuers from this man*,  
where the adiective diuersus betokening diuersitie, sheweth  
isto to be put in the ablative case with the preposition ab, by  
this rule.

Adiectives will haue an ablative case signifieng the cause of  
a thing: as Liuida armis brachia, *Armes blacke and blem with  
weapons*, where the adiective liuida governeth the word armis  
in the ablative case, signifieng the cause of the same by this  
rule.

Adiectives will haue an ablative case signifieng the forme  
or manner of a thing: as, Facies miris modis pallida, *a face pale  
after a marvellous manner*. In this example the adiective pallida  
hath modis an ablative case after him, signifieng the manner of  
the palenes by this rule.

Adiectives

Adiectiues governing an ablatiue case, or a genitiue case.

**A** Diectiues signifieng fulnes, emptines, plenty or want, require an ablatiue case, and sometimes a genitiue : as, copijs abundans, *abounding in riches*, crura thymo plenæ, *bees hauing their thighes full of thyme* : vacuus ira, ira, *ab ira, void of anger*. Nulla epistola inanis realiqua, *No epistle without some matter*. Ditissimus agri, *most rich in land*. Stultorum plena sunt omnia, *all places are full of fooles*. Quis nisi mentis inops, oblatum respuat aurum ? *Who, except he be void of wit, will refuse gold offered him ?* Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus, *He that is innocent of life, and cleere of wickednes, needeth neither the darts, nor bow of the Moore*. Expers omnium, *void of all things*. Corpus inane animæ, *a body without a soule*.

*Adiectiues with an ablatiue or genitiue case.*

**Qu.** Because the many examples of this rule mingled together, do cause the same to be long and darke for the younger sort, divide the examples of the same into their severall heads by themselves.

**An.** The examples of this rule are of two sorts, the one of adiectiues with an ablatiue case according to this rule, and the other of adiectiues with a genitiue case by the same rule.

*The examples of this rule of two sorts.*

**Qu.** How many are the examples of adiectiues of this rule with an ablatiue case ?

**An.** They are in number fower, whereof the first is, copijs abundans, in which example the adiectiue abundans signifieng plenty, doth governe the substantiue copijs in the ablatiue case by this rule.

*The examples of the first branch applied.*

In the second example, crura thymo plenæ, the adiectiue plenæ betokening fulnes, doth governe the substantiue thymo in the ablatiue case by this rule.

Vacuus ira, ira. In this example vacuus the adiectiue signifieng emptines, doth govern ira the substantiue in the ablatiue case by this rule, so likewise he may be construed with a genitiue case, saying vacuus iræ, by the same rule, and moreover he may haue an ablatiue case with a preposition, as vacuus ab ira.

1.

2.

3.

## The making plaine of the

4.

In the fourth example, *Nulla epistola inanis re aliqua*, the adiective *inanis* signifieng emptines, both gouerne the substantiue *re* in the ablatiue case, by this rule.

*Qu.* How many examples are there of adiectiues by this rule gouerning a genitiue case?

*The examples of the second branch of the former rule applied.*

*An.* There be five, whereof the first is, *Ditissimus agri*, in which example the adiective *ditissimus* betokening plentie, both gouerne the substantiue *agri* in the genitiue case by this rule.

1.

In the second example, *Stultorum plena sunt omnia*, the adiective *plena* signifieng fulnes, causeth *Stultorum* to be the genitiue case by this rule.

2.

3.

In the third example, *Quis nisi mentis inops*, &c. the adiective *inops* betokening wanting, both gouerne the substantiue *mentis* in the genitiue case by this rule.

4.

In the fourth example, *Integer vita; scelerisq; purus*, &c. the adiective *integer* betokening wanting, both gouerne *vita* in the genitiue case, and the adiective *purus* likewise signifieng wanting, both gouerne the substantiue *sceleris* in the genitiue case by this rule.

5.

In the fifth example, *Expers omnium*, the adiective *expers* signifieng emptines, both gouerne *omnium* in the genitiue case by this rule.

6.

In the first example, *Corpus inane anima*, the adiective *inane* betokening wanting, gouerneth the substantiue *anima* in the genitiue case by this rule.

### Construction of certaine Pronounes, and how they are gouerned.

*Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri.*

**T**hese genitiue cases of the p<sup>r</sup>imitiues, *Mei, tui, sui, nostri* and *vestri*, be vsed when the passion or suffering is signified: as *Pars tui*, *Part of thee*, *Amor mei*, *The love of me*.

But when possession of a thing is signified, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster*, and *vester* be vsed: as *Ars tua*, *thine art*. *Imago tua*, *thine image*.

*The examples applied.*

1.

*Pars tui*, in this example the genitiue case *tui* of the p<sup>r</sup>imitiue *Tu*, signifieng suffering, is put after the substantiue *pars* by this rule.

*Amor*

## rules of construction.

54

Amor mei, in this example, the genitive case mei of the primitive ego, betokening suffering, is put after the substantive amor by this rule.

2.

Ars tua, here because possession of a thing is signified, the possessive pronoun tua is joined with ars, and not tui the genitive of the primitive tu, by this rule.

3.

Imago tua, in this example likewise the possessive pronoun tua, is used with the substantive imago, and not the genitive tui of the primitive tu, because possession of a thing is signified, by this rule.

4.

For the better understanding of this rule the which indeed is too hard for young beginners, let the learned master teach thee, when the genitive case is taken actively, when passively, & when possessively, whereof let the scholars of more learning read Desputerius in his rule of Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.

*An admonition*

These genitive cases, Nostrium, vestrum, be used after distributives, comparatives, partitives, and superlatives: as Aliquis nostrum, *Some of us.* Maior vestrum, *The greater of you.* Maximus natu nostrum, *The elders of us.*

Nostrium, vestrum.

In the first example, Aliquis nostrum, the genitive case nostrum, is used after the distributive aliquis by this rule.

*The examples applied.*

Maior vestrum, in this place the genitive case vestrum, is used after the comparative maior, by this rule.

1.

In the third example, Maximus natu nostrum, the genitive case nostrum, is used after the superlative degree maximus, by this rule.

2.

3.

Also these possessives Meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester, have after them sometimes these genitive cases: Ipsius, solius, vnius, duorum, trium, omnium, plurium, paucorum, cuiusque, and sometimes the genitive case of a participle.

*Another rule borrowed from the Latin Grammar.*

## Construction of verbes, or what cases

verbes do governe: and first of verbes

*governing a nominative case.*

**S**vm, I am, Forem, I were, fio, I am made, existo, I am, and certain verbes passives, as dicor, I am said, or called, vocor, I am called, salutor, I am saluted, appellor, I am named, habeor, I am counted, existimor, I am esteemed, videor, I am seen, or accounted, with other like, will have such case after them,

*Verbes with a nominative case after them.*



## The making plaine of the

them, as they haue before them : as, *Fama est malum*, *Fame is an euill thing*. *Malus cultura fit bonus*, *An euill person by due ordering or gouernance is made good*. *Cræsus vocatur diues*, *Cræsus is called rich*. *Horatius salutatur poëta*, *Horace is saluted by the name of poet*. *Malo te diuitem esse quàm haberi*, *I had lesse thou were rich in deed, than so accounted*.

The examples  
applied.

This rule hath five examples: fower of a nominatiue case after the verbe, and the fift of an accusatiue case after the verbe.

1. In the first example *Fama est malum*, the verbe *est* hauing fama the nominatiue case before him causeth malum also to be the nominatiue case after him by this rule.

2. *Malus cultura fit bonus*. In this second example malus is the nominatiue case before the verbe *fit*, and therfore doth the same verbe cause bonus to be the nominatiue case after him by this rule.

3. *Cræsus vocatur diues*. In this third example Cræsus is the nominatiue case before the verbe passiue vocatur, and therfore is diues the nominatiue case after him by this rule.

4. *Horatius salutatur poëta*. In this fourth example Horatius is the nominatiue case before the verbe passiue salutatur, and therfore is poëta the nominatiue case after the said verbe by this rule.

5. In the fift example, *Malo te diuitem esse quàm haberi*, te is the accusatiue case before the infinitiue mode *esse*, and therfore in construction diuitem is likewise the accusatiue case after the same verbe by this rule.

Another rule  
for a nominatiue  
case after  
the verbe.

Also verbes that betoken bodily moving, going, resting, or doing, which be properly called verbes of gesture, as, *Eo*, *I go*, *incedo*, *I go*, *curto*, *I run*, *sedeo*, *I sit*, *cubo*, *I lie*, *appareo*, *I appeere*, *bibo*, *I drinke*, *studeo*, *I studie*, *dormio*, *I sleepe*, *somnio*, *I dreame*, and such other like, as they haue before them a nominatiue case of the doer, or sufferer, so may they haue a nominatiue case after them, of a noune or a participle, declaring the maner of circumstance of the doing, or suffering: as *Incedo claudus*, *I go lame*, *Petrus dormit securus*, *Peter sleepeth void of care*. *Tu cubas supinus*, *Thou liest in bed with thy face vppward*. *Somnias vigilans*, *Thou dreamest waking*. *Studet o stans*, *Studeth thou standing*.

This rule in  
fewer words  
is thus:  
Verbs of gesture  
haue such case  
after them, as  
they haue be-  
fore them.

And likewise in the accusatiue case: as, *Non decet quenquam*

# rules of construction.

55

quam meiere currentem aut mandentem, *It doth not become any man to pisse, running or eating.*

This rule hath six examples, of the which the first five are of a nominative case after such kinde of verbes as are mentioned in this rule, which are called verbes of gesture, and the sixt is of an accusative case after the said verbes.

In the first example Incedo claudus, as this verbe of gesture incedo hath ego vnderstood for his nominative case before him, so hath he claudus the nominative case after him by this rule.

Petrus dormit securus, in this second example, as Petrus is nominative case before dormio a verb of gesture, so is securus nominative case after him by this rule.

Tu cubas supinus, in this third example tu is nominative case before the verbe of gesture cubas, and therefore is supinus nominative case after him by this rule.

Somnias vigilans, in this fourth example as the pronoun tu vnderstood is nominative case before the verbe of gesture somnias, so is vigilans the nominative case after him by this rule.

In the fifth example studeo stans, like as the pronoun tu vnderstood is the nominative case before the verbe of gesture studeo, so is stans the nominative case after him by this rule.

Non decet quenquam meiere currentem, aut mandentem, in this sixth example this word quenquam is the accusative case before the infinitive mode meiere, a verbe of gesture, and therefore currentem is the accusative case after the said verbe by this rule.

It had bin long and tedious in euerie one of these examples to haue shewed how the nominative case before the verbe signified doing or suffering, and how the nominative after the verbe declared the maner of circumstance of the doing or suffering, and therefore the examples are applied vnto the rule as it is shorter set downe in the margine before, neuertheles the master, if he thinks the capacitie of his scholler will beare it, may apply the examples in the other maner: that is more large.

And generally, when the word that goeth before the verbe, and the word that cometh after the verbe, belong both to one thing,

*The examples applied to the meaning of this rule, as I haue briefly set is downe before, for the ease of the little ones.*

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

*An admonition.*

*The third rule for the nominative case after the verbe.*

thing. that is to say, haue respect either to other, or depend  
 ether of other, they shall be put both in one case, whether the  
 verbe be transitiue or intransitiue, or of what kind soeuer the  
 verbe be: as, Loquor frequens, *I speake often.* Taceo multus, *I*  
*hold my peace much.* Scribo epistolas rarissimus, *I write letters*  
*very seldome.* Ne assuescas bibere vinum ieiunus, *Auenture*  
*not thy selfe to drinke wine next thine hart, or not hauing eaten some*  
*what before.*

The examples  
 applied.

1.

This rule hath fower examples, wherof the first is, Loquor  
 frequens, in which example, as ego vnderstood is nominatiue  
 case before the verba loquor, so frequens is the nominatiue  
 case after him, as hauing respect vnto ego the nominatiue case  
 before the verbe by this rule.

2.

Taceo multus. In this second example also ego is nomi-  
 tiue case before the verbe taceo, and multus nominatiue case  
 after the verbe taceo, because they belong vnto one thing by  
 this rule.

3.

Scribo epistolas rarissimus. In this example rarissimus is  
 nominatiue case after the verbe scribo, because it hath respect  
 vnto ego vnderstood, which is the nominatiue case before the  
 same verbe, by this rule.

4.

Ne assuescas bibere vinum ieiunus. In this fourth example  
 ieiunus is nominatiue case after the verbe assuescas, because it  
 hath respect vnto tu the nominatiue case vnderstood before the  
 said verbe, by this rule.

### Verbes gouerning a genitiue case after them.

Verbes with a  
 genitiue case  
 after them.  
 This rule shew-  
 ter is thus.  
 This verbe  
 Sum, with all  
 his moodes and  
 person, when  
 they betoken  
 possession, or per-  
 teining to a  
 thing, requires a  
 genitiue case.

This verbe Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth posses-  
 sion, owing, or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a th-  
 hen, proprietie, dutie, or guile, it causeth the nouns, pro-  
 nounce, or participle following to be put in the genitiue case:  
 as, Hæc vestis est patris, *This garment is my fathers.* Insipientis  
 est dicere, non putaram, *It is the proprietie of a foole to say, That*  
*not thonght.* Extremæ est dementia discere dediscenda, *It is a*  
*point of the greatest folly in the world to learne things that afterward*  
*must be learned otherwise.* Orantis est, nihil nisi celestia cogi-  
 tare, *It is the dutie of a man that is saying of his prayers to haue mind*

# rules of construction.

57

nothing but heauenlie things.

There be fower examples in this rule, in the first whereof *The examples applied.*  
Hæc vestis est patris, this word patris is the genitiue case go-  
uerned of the verb est betokening possession, as shewing whose  
the garment is, by this rule. 1.

In the second example, Insipientis est dicere, non putāram,  
this word insipientis is the genitiue case, governed of the verb  
est betokening a propertie, by this rule. 2.

In the third example, Extremæ est dementiæ discere dedif-  
cenda, this word dementiæ is the genitiue case governed of  
the verbe est, signifieng the pertaining or belonging unto a  
sole, or the point and token of a sole, by this rule. 3.

In the fourth example, Orantis est, nihil nisi cœlestia cogi-  
tare, this participle orantis is the genitiue case governed of  
the verbe est, signifieng a dutie, by this rule. 4.

Q<sup>u</sup>. Is this rule alwaies true, so that it hath none excep-  
tion?

An. Not so. For if any of these pronounes, Meus, tuus, su-  
us, noster, and vester be vsed after this verbe Sum in such ma-  
ner of speaking, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, or  
pertaining to a thing, they shall be put in the nominatiue case,  
and not in the genitiue, by this exception following:

Except that these pronounes, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and  
vester shall in such manner of speaking be vsed in the nomi-  
natiue case: as Hic codex est meus, *This booke is mine.* Hæc  
domus est vestra, *This house is yours.* Non est mentiri meum, *It  
is not my guise, or propertie to lie.* Nostrum est iniuriam non in-  
ferre, *It is our parts not to do wrong.* Tuum est omnia iuxta pati,  
*It is thy part or dutie, to suffer all things in like.* *An exception from the former rule.*

This exception hath five examples, whereof the first is, Hic  
codex est meus, in which example because this pronoune meus  
commeth after the verbe est betokening possession, it is put in  
the nominatiue case by this exception. *The examples applied.* 1.

In the second example Hæc domus est vestra, this pronoune  
vestra being put after the verbe est signifieng possession, is the  
nominatiue case by this exception. 2.

In the third example Non est mentiri meum, the pronoune  
meum coming after the verb est betokening a propertie, is put  
in the nominatiue case, & not in the genitiue by this exception. 3.

## The making plaine of the

In the fourth example Nostrum est iniuriam non inferre, the pronoun nostrum is the nominative case after the verbe est betokening a part of dutie, by this exception.

In the fifth example Tuum est omnia iuxta pati, the pronoun tuum coming after the verbe est betokening a dutie, is put in the nominative case, and not in the genitive case by this exception.

*Qn.* But can you shew me any reason, why in these kindes of speaking, these pronounes after the verbe Sum should rather be used in the nominative case, than in the genitive?

*Ans.* These pronounes after the verbe Sum, in these kindes of speaking, are rather put in the nominative case than in the genitive, because that they have substantives always as nominative cases unto the verb, either expressed or understood, with the which they must agree in case, gender, & number, the which substantives, if they be expressed are many & diuers: if they be understood, it is for the most part this word officiu, in english duty.

Verbes that betoken to esteeme or regard, require a genitive case betokening the value: as, Parui ducitur probitas, Honesty is reckoned little worth. Maximi penditur nobilitas, Noblenes of birth is very much regarded.

This rule hath two examples. The first is Parui ducitur probitas, in the which this word parui betokening the value, is the genitive case after the verbe ducitur, signifying esteeming by this rule.

In the second example Maximi penditur nobilitas, Maximi betokening the value is the genitive case after penditur, a verbe of regarding, by this rule.

Here is to be noted that this verbe aestimo, to esteeme or regard, may have an ablative case also, as well as a genitive.

Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or absolving, will have a genitive case, of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or else an ablative case most commonly without a preposition: as Hic furti se alligat, vel furto, This man accuseth himselfe of theft. Admonuit me errati, vel errato, He admonished me, or gave me warning of my fault. De pecunijs repetundis damnatus est, He is condemned of bribery.

This rule hath three examples, in the first wherof Hic furti

A reason why these pronounes set downe in the former exceptions are rather put in the nominative case, than in the genitive after the verbe Sum.

An other rule, for the genitive case after verbs.

The examples applied.

1.

2.

A note borrowed from the Latin.

3.

An other rule for verbes with a genitive case, and sometimes an ablative.

The examples applied.

1.

se alligat  
henu  
by this  
to, aff  
rule.

In  
admon  
betoke  
may al  
errato

In t  
est, the  
tine cas  
condem

The  
or, to b  
case: as  
his own  
God.

Thi  
parum  
verbe

In  
verbe n  
somitum

The  
record  
nitive c

her the  
dor pue

lection

Memin

The

minisco

word h

say it b

same r

In t

hall cor

se alligat vel furto, this *ipso furci*, the genitive case betokening the crime, is governed of the verbe of accusing *alligat*, by this rule, and you may say it also in the ablative case *furto*, after the same verbe, thus, *Hic furto se alligat*, by this rule.

In the second example, *Admonuit me errati*, vel *errato*, *admonuit* a verbe of warning both governe the word *errati* betokening the crime, in the genitive case, by this rule, and it may also be said *errato* in the ablative case thus, *admonuit me errato* vel *de errato*, by the same rule.

In the third example, *De pecunijs repetundis damnatus est*, the word *pecunijs* betokening the crime is put in the ablative case with the preposition *de* after *damnatus est*, a verb of condemning by this rule.

These verbes *Satago*, to have as much as one can doo, *miserere*, to have mercy, *miseresco*, to have pittie, require a genitive for verbes with case: as, *Rerum suarum satagit*, He hath as much as he can doo of a genitive case. his owne matters. *Miserere mei deus*, Have mercy on me O God.

This rule hath two examples, in the first whereof, *Rerum suarum satagit*, the word *rerum* is the genitive case after the verbe *satagit* by this rule.

In the second example *Mei* is the genitive case after the verbe *miserere*, by this rule, but *miserere* and *miseresco* have sometimes also a dative case but this is very seldom.

These verbes *Reminiscor* to remember, *obliscor*, to forget, *recordor*, to remember and *memini* to remember, will have a genitive or an accusative case: as, *Reminiscor historiz*, I remember the historie. *Obliscor carminis*, I forget the verse. *Recordor pueritiam*, I call to remembrance my childhood. *Obliscor lectionem*, I forget my lesson. *Memini tui vel te*, I remember thee. *Memini de te*, I spake of thee.

The examples of this rule are five, whereof the first is *Reminiscor historiz*, in the which *reminiscor* both governe the word *historiz*; in the genitive case by this rule; and you may say it by the accusative case thus, *Reminiscor historiam*, by the same rule.

In the second example *Obliscor carminis*, the verbe *obliscor* governeth the genitive case *carminis*, by this rule, and



## The making plaine of the

it may be said by the accusative case, Obliviscor carmen, by the same rule.

3. In the third example Recordor pueritiam, the verbe recordor causeth pueritiam to be put in the accusative case by this rule, and it may be said by the genitive case recordor pueritiae, by the same rule.

4. In the fourth example Obliviscor lectionem, the word lectionem is the accusative case after the verb obliviscor by this rule, and it may be said by the genitive case Obliviscor lectionis, by the same rule.

5. In the fifth example Memini tui vel te, the verbe memini doth governe the genitive case tui, and the accusative case te by this rule. And in the other sentence, Memini de te, the same verbe memini doth governe the word te in the ablative case with the preposition de, but in another signification. For the verbe memini with a genitive or an accusative case doth signifie to Remember, and with an ablative case with the preposition de, doth signifie to make mention, or to speake of a thing.

*A note for the words Memini.*

*Objection.*

*Answer.*

*A rule for the words potior.*

*The examples applied.*

1.

2.

*Verbes with a dative case.*

*Qu.* But wherefore is this sentence, Indigeo tui vel te, I have need of thee, set here in this place?

*An.* To shew that the verbe indigeo may haue either a genitive case, as tui in this example, or that it may be construed with an ablative case, as te in the same example: but indeed this example doth more properly belong unto the rule of verbes betokening fulnes, emptines, &c. following hereafter.

This verbe Potior is conquer, in by or obtaine, to till haue a genitive, or an ablative case: as, Potior vrbis, I conquer the city, Potior voto, I obtaine my desire.

This rule hath two examples, in the first whereof Potior vrbis, the verbe potior hath a genitive case by this rule.

In the second example Potior voto, the verbe potior governeth an ablative case by the same rule.

## Verbes governing a dative case.

**A**Ll manner of verbes put acquitatively, that is to say, with these tokens *to* or *for* after them, will haue a dative case: as, Non omnibus dormio, I sleepe not to all men. Hinc habeo, non tibi, I haue it for this man, and not for thee.

# rules of construction.

61

In this rule be two examples, in the first, Non omnibus dormio, the verb dormio being put acquisitively, both govern omnibus in the dative case with this token *re*, before it in English, by this rule.

In the second example, Huic habeo, non tibi, the verbe Habeo put acquisitively both governs the dative case tibi, with this signe *re*, before it in English, by this rule.

This rule is very large, and hath many heads or branches, and therefore unto the same do belong these kind of verbes following signifieng

1. Profit or disprofit: as, commodo, incommodo, noceo. *to profit, to disprofit, to hurt.*
2. Give or restore: as, dono, reddo, refero. *to give, to restore, to give again.*
3. Promise, or to pay: as, promitto, polliceor, soluo. *to promise, to promise, to pay.*
4. Command, or shew: as, impero, indicio, monstro. *to command, to shew, to shew.*
5. Trust: as, fido, confido, fidem habeo. *to trust, to trust, to trust.*
6. Obey: as, obedio, adolor, repugno. *to obey, to flatter, to resist.*
7. Threaten: as, mino, indigno, irascor. *to threaten, to be angry, to be angry.*
8. Compare: as, comparo, compono, confero. *to compare, to compare, to compare.*

Also this verbe sum, with his compounds, except possum, as Absum, *to be absent*, adsum, *to be present*, desum, *to be wanting*, insum, *to be in*, intersum, *to be present*, praesum, *to be before*, possum, *to be able*, will have a dative case.

Also verbes compounded with these adverbs satis, bene, and male: as satisfacio, *to satisfy*, benefacio, *to do a good thing*, malefacio, *to do an ill thing*, will have a dative case.

Finally, certaine verbes compound with these prepositions, pre, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, and inter, will have a dative case: as praecedo, *to excell*, obsequor, *to be a light before one*, adiacio, *to be near*, condocho, *to be in*, suboleo, *to be under*, antedico, *to be before*, posthabeo, *to be after*, obsequor, *to be with*, insulco, *to be upon*, interfero, *to be between*, with

The examples applied.

1.

2.

All these verbes most commonly have a dative case: and sometimes they are construed with other cases also.

The verbs sum, with a dative case.

Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio with a dative case.

A dative case after verbes compound with certaine prepositions.

This rule more  
shortly & more  
easily is thus:  
This verbe est,  
set for habeo,  
will have a da-  
tine case.  
The examples  
applied.

I.

Abre 3. d. 1. 1. 1.  
Abre 3. d. 1. 1. 1.  
Abre 3. d. 1. 1. 1.  
Abre 3. d. 1. 1. 1.  
Abre 3. d. 1. 1. 1.  
Abre 3. d. 1. 1. 1.

An exception  
from the former  
rule very darke  
and hard for a  
young scholar.

The examples  
applied.

The examples  
applied.

with many other such like, the which sometimes are tolme  
with other cases also.

This verbe Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be set for habeo,  
to have, and then the word that seemeth in the english to be the  
nominative case, shall be put in the datine case, and the word  
that seemeth to be the accusative case, shall be the nominative:  
as, Est mihi mater, I have a mother, Non est mihi argentum,  
I have no monie.

This rule hath two examples, the first is, Est mihi mater,  
which sentence being Englished, it appereth that this verbe  
est is set for habeo, and therefore the word I, which in the Eng-  
lish seemeth to be the nominative case, is put into the datine, in  
the Latin by this word mihi, and mother, which in English seem-  
ed to be the accusative case, in Latin is the nominative case  
by this word mater, by this rule.

In the second example Non est mihi argentum, by Engli-  
shing the same it appereth that this verbe est is set for habeo,  
and therefore the word I, the which in the English seemed to be  
the nominative case before the verbe I have, in the Latin is af-  
ter the verbe est turned into the datine case tibi, and the word  
monie, which in English seemed to be the accusative case after  
the verbe have, in Latin is turned into the nominative case ar-  
gentum by the verbe est by this rule.

But if sum (that is the word which cometh of sum) be the  
infinitive mode, this nominative case shall be turned into the  
accusative case; as Scio tibi non esse argentum, I know that thou  
hast no monie.

This rule hath one example, the which our hundredth schol-  
lers, which thinke themselves sum hodie, may at the first hyme  
be peraduentur e set by with, and unless it be thus to be applied  
to expre the meaning of the exception, I for my part confesse  
that I know not what may be the meaning.

In this example therefore, Scio tibi non esse argentum,  
this word argentum is the accusative case, in considering be-  
fore the infinitive mode esse, coming of this verbe sum, in  
this sentence in English, set for habeo, the which accusative  
case here, before the infinitive mode, is the sentence here to  
be offered by any other mode of the verbe sum, should in the  
Latin be the nominative case, as est tibi argentum, thou hast

*monie, vtinam esset illi liber, I would he had a booke, and so forth of the like speeches: where when they are to be made by the infinitive mode, the word which before in the Latin was the nominative case, must be turned before the infinitive mood of sum, into the accusative case: as Lator illi esse librum, I am glad he hath a booke, but all this much a do, and tedious for the little Dunies, may be remedied, by teaching them briefly, that when est hath in English the signification of habeo, so haue, it doth require a dative case.*

Also when sum, hath after him a nominative case, and a dative, the word that is the nominative case, may be put also in the dative: so that sum may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double dative case: as, Sum tibi præsidio, I am to thee a safeguard. Hæc res est mihi voluptati, This thing is to me a pleasure.

This rule hath two examples, in the first whereof Sum tibi præsidio, the word præsidio which in the English I am to thee a safeguard, seemed to be the nominative case after the verb sum, I am, the which had after it this dative case thee, in Latin tibi, this word I say præsidio is put in the dative case, and so hath sum a double, or two dative cases by this rule.

In the second example, Hæc res est mihi voluptati, this thing is to me a pleasure, this word voluptati, which in English after the verbe is, with his dative case to me, seemed to be the nominative case after the same verbe, is put into the dative, & so the verbe sum hath a double dative case, by this rule. But this rule more shortly and easily for young scholars is thus:

This verbe sum may oftentimes be construed with a double dative case.

And not onely sum, but also many other verbes, may in such manner speaking haue a double dative case, one of the person, and an other of the thing: as, Do tibi vestem pignori, I giue thee a garment for a pledge. Verto tibi vitio, I lay it to thee for a fault. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis, Thou accountest this for a praise unto thee.

This rule hath three examples, in the first, Do tibi vestem pignori, the verbe do hath two dative cases tibi and pignori, tibi of the person, and pignori of the thing by this rule.

In the second example Verto tibi vitio, the verbe verto hath

Sum with two dative cases.

The examples applied.

1.

2.

The former rule set downe shorter.

Other verbes with a double dative case.

The examples applied.

1.

2.

a

## The making plaine of the

a double dative case, tibi of the person, and vitio of the thing, by this rule.

3.

In the third example Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis, the verbe ducis hath two dative cases, tibi of the person, and laudi of the thing, by this rule.

## Verbes with an accusatiue case.

An accusatiue  
case after  
verbes.

The examples  
applied.

1.

2.

3.

What are  
verbes transi-  
tiues.

**V**erbes transitiues are all such as haue after them an accusatiue case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be at times, common, or deponent: as, *Vsus promtos facit*, *He maketh men ready or cunning*. *Fœminæ ludificantur viros*, *Women do mocke men*. *Largitur pecuniam*, *He giueth money*.

In this rule are three examples. In the first the verbe transitiue facit hath promtos in the accusatiue case by this rule.

In the second, *fœminæ ludificantur viros*, the verbe transitiue ludificantur governeth viros in the accusatiue case by this rule.

In the third example, *Largitur pecuniam*, the verbe largitur both governe an accusatiue case, being a verbe transitiue by this rule.

*Q. What call you a verbe transitiue?*

*An.* A verbe transitiue deriuing his name of transco, *to passe over*, is such a verbe as passeth over his signification into some other thing, as when I say, *I loue God*, this verbe *loue* passeth over his signification into this word *God*, which is the thing loued.

*Q.* Wherefore serueth this note, whereby some verbes are termed by the name of transitiues?

*An.* To make a difference betwene them and certaine other verbes neuters, the which are called intransitiues, or absolute, because they do not passe over their signification into any other thing, but do finish it in themselves: as *Dormio*, *I sleepe*, *ægroto*, *I am sicke*, which verbes and such like do determine their action in themselves, and do not passe it over into any other thing, like as verbes transitiues do.

Verbes neuters  
with an accusa-  
tiue case.

Also verbes neuters may haue an accusatiue case of their same signification: as *Endymionis somnum dormio*, *I sleepe*

*sleepest the sleepe of Endymion. Gaudeo gaudium, I joy a joy. Vivo vitam, I live a life.*

In this rule are three examples: in the first whereof Endymionis somnum dormis, the verbe neuter dormio *to sleepe*, hath the accusative case somnum *sleepe*, of his owne signification after him by this rule.

The examples applied.

1.

In the second example Gaudeo gaudium, the verbe neuter gaudeo *to joy*, hath after him the accusative case gaudium *joy*, of his owne signification by this rule.

2.

In the third example Vivo vitam, the verbe neuter vivo *to live*, hath after him vitam *life*, an accusative case of his owne signification by this rule.

3.

Where note that this accusative case after verbs neuters is turned sometime into the ablative case.

A note borrowed from the Latin.

There are also certaine verbs neuters, the which sometimes have an accusative case, not of their owne signification, but this is by a figure called Enallage in the most of them: as Vivunt Bacchanalia, *for* Bacchanaliter.

Another note borrowed from the Latin.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and araying, will have two accusative cases, one of the sufferer, and another of the thing: as Rogo te pecuniam, *I aske thee monie. Doceo te literas, I teach thee letters. Quod te iamdudum hortor, Which thing this good while I exhort thee unto. Exuo me gladium, I put off my sword from me.*

Verbs with two accusative cases

This rule hath sower examples, the first is Rogo te pecuniam, where this verb of asking rogo hath two accusative cases, namely te of the sufferer, & pecuniam of the thing, by this rule.

The examples applied.

1.

In the second example Doceo te literas, the verbe of teaching doceo hath by this rule two accusative cases, namely te of the sufferer, and literas of the thing.

2.

Quod te iamdudum hortor. In this third example the verbe of asking hortor hath two accusative cases by this rule, to wit, te of the sufferer, and quod of the thing.

3.

In the fourth example Exuo me gladium, this verbe exuo, of araying, or rather indeed of unaraying, hath two accusative cases, me of the sufferer, and gladium of the thing, by this rule.

4.

Where note that verbs of asking do sometime turne one of the accusative cases into the ablative case with a preposition.

A note borrowed from the Latin.

R

Also



Borrowed from  
the latin.

Also verbs of araying, or unaraying, do sometime turne one of the accusative cases either into the dative, or else into the ablative, without a preposition.

### Verbs governing an ablative case after them.

Verbs with an  
ablative case.

**A**Ll verbs require an ablative case of the instrument, put with this signe *with*, before it, or of the cause, or of the maner of doing: as *Ferit eum gladio*, *He striketh him with a sword*. *Taceo metu*, *I hold my peace for feare*. *Summa eloquentia causam egit*, *He pleaded the cause with great eloquence*.

The examples  
applied.

1.

In this rule are three examples. In the first, *Ferit eum gladio*, the verbe *ferit* hath after him this word *gladio* the ablative case of the instrument, with this signe *with* before it in English, by this rule.

2.

*Taceo metu*, in this second example the verb *taceo* hath after him this word *metu*, the ablative case of the cause, by this rule.

3.

In the third example, *Summa eloquentia causam egit*, the verbe *egit* hath after him the ablative case *eloquentia* of the maner of doing, by this rule.

An other rule  
for an ablative  
case after verbs.

The word of price is put after verbs in the ablative case: as, *Vendidi auro*, *I sold it for gold*. *Emtus sum argento*, *I was bought for monie*.

The examples  
applied.

1.

In this rule are two examples, in the first whereof *vendidi auro*, the verbe *vendidi* doth govern *auro* in the ablative case, being a word of price, or a word that signifieth the price or value, wherefore the thing was sold, by this rule.

2.

In the second example, *Emtus sum argento*, the verbe *emtus sum* hath after him the ablative case *argento*, being the word of price, or signifieng the value wherefore the thing was bought, by this rule.

Two exceptions  
from the rule  
before.  
The first excep-  
tion.

This former rule hath two exceptions, which are as followeth.

Except these genitive cases, when they be put alone with out substantives (for if they haue substantives they shall be put in the ablative case) *Tanti*, *so much*, *quanti*, *how much*, *pluris*, *for more*, *minoris*, *for lesse*, *tantidem*, *for so much*, *tantius*, *for so much*, *quantius*, *for how much soener*, *quantilibet*, *for as much as you list*, *quancunque*, *for how much soener*: as *quanti mercatus es huc equum?* *for how much bought you this horse?* *certe pluris quam*

quam vellem, *truly for more than I would.*

This exception hath two examples. The first is, *Quanti mercatus es hunc equum?* where *quanti* a word of price, because it is put without a substantive, is put in the genitive case after the verbe *mercatus es*, by this exception. *The examples applied.*

1.

In the second example, *Certe pluris quam vellem*, the word of price pluris, being put alone without a substantive, is put in the genitive case after the verbe *mercatus sum* understood, by this rule.

2.

Having that after verbs of price, we shall alwaies use these adverbs in stead of their casualls: *carius, more deare, vilius, bet-* *The second ex-*

*ter, cheap, melius, better, peius, worse*, not that these words and no other are to be used after verbs of price, that is, verbes be-  
toking, buying, selling, bargaining, and such like, but that when occasion is offered of such kind of speaking, then these adverbs are to be used, and not their comparatives being nouns adiectiua, vnles their substantiues be ioined with them, and then they shall both be put in the ablative case.

Note also that after this verbe *valco*, betokening *the value*, *A note borrowed from the Latin.*  
of worth of a thing, the word of price may sometimes be put in the accusative case.

Verbes of plentie, or scarcenes, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading, will haue an ablative case; as *affluis opibus*, *thou flourishest in wealth*: *cares virtute*, *thou art void of vertue*: *expleo te fabulis*, *I fill thee with tales*: *spoliauit me bonis omnibus*, *he spoiled or robbed me of all my goods*: *oneras stomachum cibo*, *thou loadest thy stomacke with meate*: *leuabo te hoc onere*, *I will ease thee of this burden.* *An other rule for an ablative case after verbs. Some of the verbes belonging vnto this rule haue sometimes a genitive case also.*

This rule hath five examples, in the first whereof, *affluis opibus*, this verbe of plentie *affluis* hath the ablative case *opibus*, by this rule. *The examples applied.*

1.

*Cares virtute*, in this second example *virtute* is the ablative case after the verb of wanting or scarcenes *cares*, by this rule.

2.

In the third example *expleo te fabulis*, the verbe of filling *expleo*, hath after him the ablative case *fabulis* by this rule.

3.

*Spoliauit me bonis omnibus*, in this fourth example *bonis* is the ablative case after the verbe of emptying *spoliauit*, by this rule.

4.

In the fifth example *oneras stomachum cibo*, this word *cibo*

5.

## The making plaine of the

is the ablatiue case after the verbe of loading oneras, by this rule.

6. Leuabo te hoc onere. In this first example this word onere is the ablatiue case after the verbe of unloading leuabo, by this rule.

An other rule  
for an ablatiue  
case after verbs.  
Some of these  
verbs are some-  
times read with  
an accusatiue  
case.

Also these verbs following, with certaine other like, will haue an ablatiue case: as Vtor, *to use*, fruor, *to enjoy*, fungor, *to execute an office*, porior, *to obtaine*, lator, *to reioice*, gaudeo, *to be glad*, dignor, *to vouchsafe*, or *thinke one worthy*, muto, *to change*, munero, *to reward*, communico, *to make partaker of*, afficio, *to trouble*, prosequor, *to pursue*, impertio, *to bestow*, and such like. And here is to be marked, that these two verbes afficio and prosequor are for the most part to be englished accordingly as the ablatiue case which they gouerne, will giue occasion: as, afficio te dolore, *I make thee sorie*. Prosequor te odio, *I hate thee, &c.*

An other rule  
for an ablatiue  
case after verbs.

Verbs that betoken receiuing, distance, or taking away, will haue an ablatiue case with these prepositions, a, ab, e, ex, or de: as, Accepit literas à Petro, *He receiued letters of Peter*. Audiui ex nuncio, *I heard it of the messenger*. Longe distat à nobis, *It is far distant, or far off from vs*. Eripui te è malis, *I deliuered thee out of troubles*.

The examples  
applied.

1.

This rule hath fouer examples. In the first Accepit literas à Petro, this word accepit a verbe of receiuing, hath an ablatiue case with the preposition à, namely à Petro, by this rule.

2.

In the second example, Audiui ex nuncio, the verbe of receiuing audiui, hath an ablatiue case with the preposition ex, namely ex nuncio, by this rule.

3.

Longe distat à nobis. In this third example, the verbe of distance distat, hath an ablatiue case with the preposition à, namely à nobis, by this rule.

4.

In the fourth example, Eripui te è malis, the verbe of taking away eripui, hath an ablatiue case with this preposition è, namely è malis, by this rule.

An exception  
from the former  
rule.

The examples  
applied.

1.

And this ablatiue after verbs of taking away, may be turned into the dative: as, Subtraxit mihi cingulum, *He took from me my girdle*. Eripuit illi vitam, *He took from him his life*.

This exception hath two examples. In the first, Subtraxit mihi cingulum, the word subtraxit, being a verbe of taking away,

away, hath after him the dative case mihi by this exception.

Eripuit illi vitam. In this second example, eripuit being a verbe of taking away, hath after him the dative case illi, by this exception.

2.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may haue an ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, Praefero hunc multis gradibus, I prefer this man by many degrees. Paulo interuallo illum superat, He is beyond the other but a little space.

*An other rule for verbes wish an ablatiue case.*

The examples of this rule are two. The first is, Praefero hunc multis gradibus, in which example praefero a verbe of comparing or rather of exceeding, hath after him the word gradibus an ablatiue case betokening the measure of exceeding, by this rule.

*The examples applied.*

1.

Paulo interuallo illum superat. In this second example, superat a verbe of exceeding, hath after him the word interuallo in the ablatiue case, betokening the measure of exceeding, by this rule.

2.

A noun or a pronoun substantive ioined with a participle, expressed or understood, and hauing no other word whereof it may be governed, it shal be put in the ablatiue case absolute, that is, the ablatiue case set alone without any word to governe him: as, Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt, The king coming, the enemies fled. Me duce vinces, I being captain, thou shalt overcome.

*The ablatiue case absolute.*

This rule hath two examples. In the first, Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt, the noun substantive rege ioined with the participle veniente here expressed, and hauing no other word to governe it, is put in the ablatiue case absolute by this rule.

*The examples applied.*

1.

In the second example, Me duce vinces, the pronoun substantive me ioined with the participle existens understood, and hauing no other word whereof it may be governed, is put in the ablatiue case absolute, by this rule.

2.

Where note, that if there be no participle expressly set downe with the ablatiue case absolute, then so; the most part you are to understand this participle existens, the which causeth alwaies the substantive following to be the ablatiue case, by the rule of participles governing such case as the verbe that they come of. And because that Existo will haue such case after him as he had before him, therefore the participle existens vnder-

*A note for the younger sort.*

stand

## The making plaine of the

stood with the ablative case absolute before him, doth cause the substantive following, if there be any, to be put also in the ablative case, as appeareth in this example, Me duce, where the participle existente understood with the ablative case absolute me, causeth the substantive duce following, to be the ablative case also, by the rule next before in this note alledged: and the like is to be said of all other such speeches.

How so resolued  
this ablative  
case absolute.

And this ablative case absolute may be resolued, or turned into other Latin by any of these words, dum, *whilst*, cum, *when*, quando, *when*, si, *if*, quanquam, *although*, postquam, *after that*, and then the ablative case must be turned into the nominative case, and the participle into the verbe, as in these examples, Rege veniente, *the king comming*, id est, *that is to say*, dum veniret rex, *whilst*, or *when the king came*. Me duce, *I being captain*, si ego dux fuero, or rather extitero, turning the participle existente understood, into the verbe extitero.

This, i. *this* set  
in latin with  
two prickes,  
standeth for id  
est, *that is to*  
say. Synec-  
doche. *agro-*  
tat animo.  
Rubet capil-  
los. *discruci-*  
or anioni.  
*Divers cases af-*  
*ter one verbe.*  
*Borrowed from*  
*the latin.*

Some verbs may have an ablative case by the figure Synecdoche, and sometime a genitive, and sometime an accusative, after such manner as Poets use to speake.

One and the same verbe, in diuers respects, or by diuers rules, may haue diuers cases, as a double dative case, an accusative case, an ablative case absolute, the ablative case of the instrument, and such like, whereof in the Latin grammar there is this example: Dedit mihi vestem pignori, *te present, propria manu*, *He gaue me a garment to pledge, you being present, with his owne hand.*

## The Construction of verbs passiues, or what case they will gouerne.

An ablative af-  
ter passiues, and  
sometime a da-  
tine.  
The examples  
applied.

1.

2.

The participles  
of verbes pas-  
siues, haue more  
often a dative,  
thē an ablative.

A verbe passive will haue after him an ablative case with a preposition, or sometime a dative of the doer: as, Virgilius legitur à me, *Virgil is read of me*. Tibi fama petatur, *Let fame be sought after by thee*.

In this rule are two examples, whereof in the first, Virgilius legitur à me, the verbe passive legitur doth gouerne the ablative case of the doer me, with the preposition à, by this rule.

In the second example, Tibi fama petatur, the verbe passive petatur doth gouerne the word tibi the dative case of the doer,

by the  
time  
tence  
I read  
rule b  
passive  
Virgil  
Pe  
in the  
the p  
to the

G  
The  
di like  
the ac  
comm  
transit  
Ad c  
dum b  
of be c  
the rul

any of  
tempu  
bido, l  
modus  
flas, p  
dum sai  
cus, pla  
hoice, i  
um scri

by this rule.

And this ablative or dative shall be turned into the nominative case, and the nominative into the accusative, if the sentence be turned by the active voice: as, Ego lego Virgilium, I read Virgil, where the ablative case in the sentence of the rule before, is here turned into the nominative ego, and the passive legitur, into the active lego, and the nominative case Virgilius into the accusative case Virgilium.

Petas tu famam, Seek thou fame, where tibi the dative case in the former rule is turned into the nominative tu, the passive petatur into the active petas, and the nominative fama, into the accusative famam, by this rule.

The construction of gerunds, or how they are used, and what cases they governe.

**G**erundes will have such cases, as the verbes that they come of: as, Ocium scribendi literas, Leisure to write letters, Ad consulendum tibi, To counsaile thee.

This rule hath two examples, the first is Ocium scribendi literas, where the gerund scribendi doth governe literas in the accusative case, because that the verbe scribo whereof it commeth, will have an accusative case by the rule of verbes transiues, &c.

Ad consulendum tibi, in this example the gerund consulendum hath the dative case tibi, because consulo the verb whereof he commeth will have a dative case in this signification, by the rule of verbes of giuing or restoring, &c.

When the English of the infinitiue mode commeth after any of these nounes substantiues, studium, desire, causa, cause, tempus, time, gratia, cause, ocium, leisure, occasio, occasion, libido, lust, spes, hope, opportunitas, fit occasion, voluntas, will, modus, manner, ratio, reason, gestus, gesture, satietas, fulnes, potestas, power, licentia, leave, consuetudo, custome, consilium, counsaile, vis, force, norma, a rule, amor, love, cupido, desire, locus, place, and others like, if the verbe should be of the active voice, it shall be made by the gerund in di, as when I say Ocium scribendi, leisure to write, here in the English to write, the

English

How these passives and such like, may be named by the actiues.

Verbes passives may haue other cases, by the rules of their actiues.

These five verbes called neuer passives, will haue such construction as passives by the first rule had: vapulo, so be beaten, varneo, so be fouled, liceo, so be set as a price, fio, so be made, exulo, so be banished.

The case of gerundes.

The examples applied.

1.  
2.

The gerund in di so be used after certaine substantiues.

This rule borrowed from the latin is shewer shew.

The gerund in di is put after certaine substantiues, and certaine adiectiues.



## The making plaine of the

English of the infinitiue mode *to write*, commeth after the substantiue *leisure*, in Latin *otium*, and therefore it is put in the gerund in *di*, by this rule, and so of the rest.

And the same gerund in *di*, is vsed also after certaine adiectiues: as, Cupidus visendi, *desirous to go see*, Certus eundi, *determined to go*, Peritus iaculandi, *skillfull in darting*, Gnarus bellandi, *cunning in warring*.

In all these fower examples, after these adiectiues, cupidus, Certus, Peritus, Gnarus, these words Visendi, Eundi, Iaculandi, Bellandi, are put in the gerund in *di*, by this rule.

The gerund in *do*.

When you haue the English of the participle of the present tense, with this sign of *oz* *with*, comming after a nounce adiectiue, it shall in Latine making be put in the gerund in *do*, as, Defessus sum ambulando, *I am wearie of walking*, here in this sentence is the english of the participle of the present tense *walking*, with this signe of *before it*, comming after the adiectiue *wearie*, and therefore is the said english of the participle of the present tense with *of before it*, namely, *of walking*, in Latin turned into the gerund in *do*, *saieng*, defessus sum ambulando, *I am wearie of walking*, by this rule.

Also the english of the participle of the present tense, comming without a substantiue, with this sign in *oz* *by*, before him, shall in Latin making be put in the gerund in *do*: as, Caesar dando, subleuando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est, *Cesar by giuing, by helping, by forgiving, got praise and reuonne*. In apparando totum hunc consumunt diem, *They spend this whole day in making reddie*.

Here are two examples in this rule, wherof the first is Caesar dando, subleuando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est, in the which example being Englished, there is in three places the English of the participle of the present tense put alone without a substantiue with this signe *by*, before it, as namely, *by giuing, by helping, by forgiving*, and therefore in the Latin it is turned into the gerund in *do*, *saieng*, dando, subleuando, ignosc-

The gerund in *di*, after adiectiues.

Sometimes the genitiue case plurall, is put after the gerund in *di*.

The examples applied.

Sometimes the infinitiue mode is put after Substantiues & adiectiues, in stead of the gerund in *di*.

Borrowed from she latin.

The gerund in *do*.

The example applied.

An other rule for the gerund in *do*.

The examples applied.

I.

ignoscendo, by this rule.

In the second example, In apparando totum hunc consumptum diem, here in this sentence being Englished, as appeareth before in the rule, there is the English of the participle of the present tense set alone without a substantive, with this signe in before it, namely thus, in preparing or making ready, and therefore in Latin it is made by the gerund in do, apparando, by this rule.

And the same gerund in do, is used either without a preposition, or else after one of these prepositions, A, ab, de, ex, cum, in: as, Deterrēt à bibendo, they feare them from drinking. Ab amando, from loving. Cogitat de edendo, he thinketh upon eating. Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo coniuncta est, the way to write well is ioined with speaking.

The gerund in do used either without a preposition, or else with certaine prepositions.

In this rule are foure examples, in the first of the which deterrēt à bibendo, the gerund in do, bibendo, is used after the preposition a, by this rule.

The examples applied.

Ab amando, in this second example the gerund in do, amando, is used with the preposition ab, by this rule.

In the third example, cogitat de edendo, the gerund edendo is used with the preposition de by this rule.

In the fourth example, Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo coniuncta est, the gerund loquendo is used with the preposition cum by this rule. And of the gerund in do used without a preposition, you had an example before in this sentence, Caesar dando, &c.

1.

2.

3.

4.

### The gerund in dum.

The English of the infinitive made comming after a reason, and shewing the cause of the reason, may be put in the gerund in dum: as, Dies mihi vt satis sit ad agendū, vereor, I feare that a whole day wil not be enough for me to do my business, in the English of this sentence or reason there commeth the English of the infinitive mood, namely, to do my business, and sheweth the cause of the reason, and therefore it is in Latin put in the gerund in dum, agendum, by this rule. But this example more properly belongeth unto the next rule, yea and the rule it selfe is more hard then that young beginners can easily

The gerund in Dum.

The example applied.

*An other rule  
for the gerund  
in dum.*

understand the meaning of the same.  
The gerund in dum is vsed after one of these prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, Ad capiendum hostes, to take the enimies. Ob, vel propter redimendum captiuos, for to redeeme the prisoners. Inter coenandum, whilest they are at supper. Ante dampnandum, before they are condemned.

*The examples  
applied.*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

This rule hath fouer examples, in the first the gerund in dum, capiendum is vsed after the preposition ad, by this rule. In the second the gerund redimendum is vsed after the prepositions ob vel propter, by this rule.

In the third the gerund coenandum, is vsed after the preposition inter, by this rule.

In the fourth the gerund dampnandum, is vsed after the preposition ante, by the same rule.

*An other rule  
for the gerund  
in dum.*

And when ye haue this English must, or ought in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by the verbe oportet, it may be put in the gerund in dum, with this verbe est set impersonally: and then the word which in the English seemeth to be the nominatiue case, shall be put in the datiu: as, abeundum est mihi, I must go hence.

*The example  
applied.*

In this reason or sentence in English we haue this word must befoze the word go, whereby it may seeme that it is in latin to be made by the verbe oportet, and therefore it is put in the gerund in dum, abeundum, with this verbe est set impersonally, and the word I which in the English, when I say, I must go hence, seemeth to be the nominatiue case, is in latin turned into the datiu case mihi, by this rule, sciens abeundum est mihi.

*A note borrowd  
from the latin.*

Here is to be noted, that sometimes these gerunds are turned into adiectiues called gerundiues, bicause they come of the gerunds, and when they be thus turned, you shall know them by this, that they gouern no case, but agree with their substantiues in case, gender and number, like as other adiectiues do.

Supines, and of their construction, and how they are vsed.

*The case of supines.*

Supines do gouerne such case, as the verbes that they come of: as, Audire poetas, to heare poets. In which example the first supine auditum both gouern poetas in the accusatiue case.

case by this rule, because the verbe audio, of which he cometh will have an accusative case by the rule of verbes transi-  
tives, &c.

The first supine hath his active signification, saving that in some fewe verbes it signifieth passively: And it is put after verbes and participles that betoken moving to a place: as Ego cubitum, *I go to rest.* Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis amici? *my friends, being let in to behold such a sight, can you forbear laughing?*

*The signifi-  
cation of the first  
supine.*

*Sometime the  
infinitive mode  
is put after  
verbes instead  
of the first su-  
pine.*

*The examples  
applied.*

This rule hath two examples, in the first Eo cubitum, the supine cubitum is put after eo a verbe of moving or betokening moving by this rule.

Spectatum admissi, &c. In this second example the supine spectatum is put after the participle admissi, by this rule.

1.

2.

*A note borrowed  
from the last.*

Where note that sometime the first supine is put absolute-ly or alone after the verbe est, and doth not follow any other verbe betokening any moving at all: as many Grammars do note, as Cessatum est satis. But under their correction, I would say that in such manner of speaking it were rather a verbe impersonall, then a supine.

The latter supine hath his passive signification, and is put after nounes adiectives: as dignus, *worthy*, indignus, *unworthy*, turpis, *filthy*, foedus, *foule*, proclivis, *readie*, facilis, *easy*, odiosus, *hateful*, mirabilis, *wonderfull*, optimus, *best*, & such like: as facile factu, *easy to be done*. Turpe dictu, *unhonest to be spoken*.

*The latter su-  
pine.*

Here are two examples, whereof in the first Facile factu, the latter supine factu signifying passively, is put after the adiective facile, by this rule.

*The examples  
applied.*

1.

2.

In the second example Turpe dictu, the latter supine dictu, signifying passively is put after the adiective turpe, by this rule.

*The latter su-  
pine turned in-  
to the infinitive  
mode passive.*

And this latter supine after nounes adiectives may be turned into the infinitive mode passive, as, Facile fieri, *Easy to be done*, Turpe dici, *unhonest to be spoken*.

The Time, or in what case words betokening

time, shall be put after verbes.

**N**ounes that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the ablative case: as, Nocte vigilas, *Thou watchest in the night*. Luce dormis, *Thou sleepest in the day*.

*Part of time.*

Lij

This

The examples  
applied.

1.

2.  
Sometimes, but  
very seldome,  
the word be-  
tokening part of  
time is put in  
the accusative  
case,  
Continuall  
terme of time.  
and sometimes  
in the ablative  
case.  
The examples  
applied.

1.

2.

## The making plaine of the

This rule hath two examples. The first is *Nocte vigilas*; where this word *nocte* signifieng part of time, is taken for part of the night, is in construction put in the ablative case after the verbe *vigilas*, by this rule.

In the second example, *Luce dormis*, the word *luce* signifieng part of time, is taken for part of the day, is in construction put in the ablative case after the verbe *dormis*, by this rule.

But nounes that betoken continuall terme of time, without intermission or ceasing, be commonly used in the accusative case: as, *Sexaginta annos natus est*, He is threescore yeeres old. *Hyemem totam stertis*, Thou sleepest the whole winter.

There be two examples in this rule. The first is, *Sexaginta annos natus est*, in the which this word *annos* betokening continuall terme of time, is in construction set after the verbe *natus est* in the accusative case, by this rule.

In the second example, *Hyemem totam stertis*, this word *hyemem* betokening continuall terme of time, is being taken for the whole winter, is in construction put in the accusative case after the verbe *stertis*, by this rule.

Space of place, or in what case a word that signifieth space of place, shall be put after verbes.

Space of place.  
Sometimes the  
space of place is  
put in the geni-  
tine case, but  
when this word  
*spacium*, or  
*iter*, or some  
such like is un-  
derstood.

**N**ounes that betoken space betwene place and place, be commonly put in the accusative case, and sometimes also in the ablative: as, *Pedem hincne discesseris*, Go thou not a foote from this place.

In this one example, the word *pedem* betokening space of place, is in construction put after the verbe *discesseris* in the accusative case, by this rule.

A place, or the case wherein such names of places as are either nounes common, or nounes proper, shall be put after verbes.

The construction  
of common  
names of places,

**N**ounes appellatives, or names of great places, be put with a preposition, if they follow to a verbe that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as *Vivis* in

## rules of construction.

77

in Anglia, *I live in England.* Veni per Galliam in Italian, *I come or proper names through France into Italy.* Proficiscor ex vrbe, *I go forth of the cities.*

Here are three examples of this rule. The two first are of proper names of countries, and the third is of a common name of a place.

In the first example, *Vino in Anglia*, this word *Anglia* being the proper name of a great place or country, is put with the preposition *in*, in the ablative case signifying in a place, after the verbe *vino*, by this rule.

In the second example, *Veni per Galliam in Italian*, the word *Galliam* signifying a great place or country, is put with the preposition *per* in the accusative case after the verbe *veni* signifying going by a place, by this rule, and so is *Italian* with the preposition *in* put into the accusative case, being the name of a country, and following the same verbe signifying to a place, by the same rule.

In the third example, *Proficiscor ex vrbe*, the word *vrbe* being a noun appellative, or common name of a place, is put in the ablative case with a preposition *ex* after the verbe *proficiscor*, signifying the going from a place, by this rule.

Here note, that by nouns appellatives in this rule is meant nouns common, signifying the names of places, as a citie, a country, a towne, an island, the market, the church, the schoule, and such like. And by names of great places are understood the proper names of Countries and Islands, as *France, Italie, Spaine, Scotland, England*, and such like: for the proper names of smaller places, as cities, townes, and villages belong to the rules following.

In a place or at a place, if the place be a proper name, and of the first or second declension, and singular number, it shall be put in the genitive case: as, *Vixit Londini*, he lived at London. *Studit Oxoniæ*, he studied at Oxford.

This rule hath two examples. In the first, *Vixit Londini*, the word *Londini* being the proper name of a citie, signifying in or at a place, and being also of the second declension, and singular number, it is put in the genitive case, by this rule.

In the second example, *Studit Oxoniæ*, the word *Oxoniæ* signifying in a place or at a place, being the name of a citie, and

*or proper names of countries.*  
Sometimes, but very seldom these nouns are put without a preposition.

The examples applied.

1.

2.

3.

A note for the better understanding of this rule.

The proper names of cities or townes in the genitive case. The examples applied.

1.

2.

Sometimes the names of Islands

of



are found also  
in the genitive  
case, but not  
usually.

Humi, domi,  
militia, belli.

The examples  
applied.

Proper names  
of places, in the  
dative, or abla-  
tive case.

The examples  
applied.

I.

2.

Ruri or rure.

Proper names  
in the accusa-  
tive case.

The example  
applied.

Domus & rus

of the first declension, and singular number, is put in the genitive case, by this rule.

And these nouns, Humi, *on the ground*, domi, *at home*, militiz, *at warfare*, belli, *at war*, be likewise used, that is, after the same signifieng in a place or at a place, they are put for the most part in the genitive case, like as the proper names of places in the rule before going: as, Procumbit humi bos, *The ox lies on the ground*. Militia enutritus est, *He was brought up in warfare*. Domi, belli; ociosi viuunt, *They are idle both at home and in war*.

In these three examples, humi in the first, Militia in the second, domi and belli in the third, are put in the genitive case, like as if they were proper nouns belonging to the former rule, by this rule.

But if the place be of the third declension, or of the plural number, it shall be put in the dative, or in the ablative case: as Militauit Carthagini, or Carthagine, *He served in the wars at Carthage*. Athenis natus est, *He was borne at Athens*.

This rule hath two examples. In the first, Militauit Carthagini, vel Carthagine, the word Carthagini being the proper name of a citie, and signifieng at or in a place, because it is the third declension, is put in the dative case by this rule, or you may say it by the ablative case Carthagine, thus, Militauit Carthagine, by the same rule.

In the second example, Athenis natus est, the word Athenis being the proper name of a citie, and betokening in or at a place, because it is the plural number is put in the dative or ablative case, by this rule.

Likewise we use this word ruri or rure, betokening in or at a place, in the dative or ablative case, as in this example: Ruri or rure educatus est, *He was brought up in the countie*.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the accusative case, without a preposition: as, Eo Romam, *I go to Rome*.

In this example this word Romam being the proper name of a citie, and signifieng to a place, is put in the accusative case without a preposition, by this rule. But sometimes it is also put in the accusative case with a preposition, but very seldom, and then rather to be marked than followed.

So also are these words domus and rus signifieng to a place

put in the accusative case: as Confero me domum, *I go home.*  
Recipio me rus, *I go into the country.*

In this rule are two examples. In the first Confero me domum, the word domum betokening to a place is put in the accusative case by this rule. *The examples applied.*

1.

2.

In the second Recipio me rus, the word rus signifieng to a place, is put in the accusative case also by the same rule.

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it shal be put in the ablative case without a preposition, and some time in the accusative case with a preposition betokening by or through a place: as, Profectus est Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam, *He went from London, or by London to Cambridge.*

*Proper names of places in the ablative case.*

In this example Londino, the proper name of a citie, and signifieng from a place, is put in the ablative case without a preposition, by this rule, and it may also with the preposition per, be put in the accusative case, signifieng by or through a place, by the same rule, and the like is to be said of all such other examples.

*Per Londinũ.*

Domus and rus be likewise used in the ablative case signifieng from a place: as, Abijt domo, *He went from home.* Rure reversus est, *He returned from the country.* In which two examples domo in the first, and rure in the second both signifieng from a place, are put in the ablative case by this rule.

*Domus & rus*

*The examples applied.*

### Verbes impersonals and what case they gouerne.

**A** Verbe impersonall hath no nominative case before him, and this word is or there, is commonly his signe: as, Decet, *it becommeth.* Oportet aliquem esse, *there must be some body.* *It, or there, signes of verbes impersonals for the most part.*

In the first of these examples Decet, I know the said verbe to be an impersonall, by this signe it before him in English, when I say, *it becommeth,* by this rule. *The examples applied.*

1.

2.

In the second example, Oportet aliquem esse, I know this word oportet, to be a verbe impersonall, because in English he hath this signe there before him, when I say *there must,* by this rule.

But if the verbe impersonall haue neither of these signes,

*is*

What is to be done when number of these signes it, or there, are before a verbe impersonall.

The examples applied.

1.

it or there, before him, then the word that sameth to be in the English the nominative case, shall in Latin be such case as the verbe impersonall will haue after him: as *Me oportet, I must, tibi licet, thou maiest.*

This rule hath two examples, *Me oportet, I must*, is the first, where because this impersonall *must, oportet*, hath none of these signes it or there before him in English, therefore this word *I* that sameth to be the nominative case, is in Latin turned into the accusative case me, by this rule, because oportet will haue an accusative case after him.

2.

In the second example, *Tibi licet, thou maiest*, the impersonall *maiest*, hath neither it nor there, before it, and therefore the word *thou*, which in the English sameth to be the nominative case, is in the Latin put into the dative, by this rule, because licet will haue a dative case after him.

Interest, refert, and est.

These impersonals, interest, *it behooueth*, refert, *it belongeth*, or appertaineth, and est set for interest, require a genitive case of all casuall words, that is, words declined with case, except *Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, and cuius*, the ablative cases of the pronounes possessives: as, *Interest omnium recte agere, it behooueth all men to do rightly. Tua refert teipsum nosse, it appertaineth vnto thee, or it is thy part to know thy selfe.*

The examples applied.

1.

In this rule are two examples. In the first, *Interest omnium recte agere*, the impersonall interest hath the genitive case omnium, by this rule.

2.

In the second, *Tua refert teipsum nosse*. The impersonall refert hath tua the ablative case of the pronounne possessive tuus, by this rule.

Impersonals with a dative.

Certaine impersonals require a dative case: as, *Libet, it listeth*, *licet, it is lawfull*, *patet, it is manifest*, *liquet, it is euident*, *constat, it is certaine*, *placet, it pleaseth*, *expedit, it is expedient*, *prodest, it profiteth*, *sufficit, it is sufficient*, *vacat, it hath leisure*, *accidit, it changeth*, *conuenit, it is meete*, *contingit, it happeneth*, and such other like.

Impersonals with an accusative case.

Impersonals with an accusative case, and a genitive.

Some will haue an accusative case onely: as, *Delectat, it delighteth*, *decet, it becommeth*, *iuvat, it helpeth* or *helpeth, oportet, it behooueth*.

Some besides the accusative case, will haue also a genitive: as, *Nostri nosmet pœnitent, We are wearie of our owne estate.*

Me

Me ciuitatis tædet, *I am weary of the citie.* Pudet me negligentiz, *I am ashamed of my negligence.* Miseret me tui, *I take pittie on thee.* Me illorum miserescit, *I haue pittie on them.*

Here are five examples in this rule. In the first, Nostri nos. *The examples applied.*  
 met pœnitet, the impersonall pœnitet beside the accusatiue case nos, hath the genitiue case nostri, by this rule. 1.

In the second, Me ciuitatis tædet, the impersonall tædet besides the accusatiue case me, hath also the genitiue case ciuitatis, by this rule. 2.

In the third, Pudet me negligentiz, the impersonall pudet besides the accusatiue case me, hath the genitiue case negligentiz, by the same rule. 3.

In the fourth, Miseret me tui, the impersonall miseret besides the accusatiue case me, hath the genitiue case tui, by this rule. 4.

Me illorum miserescit. In this fifth example the impersonall miserescit, besides the accusatiue case me, hath also the genitiue case illorum, by this rule. 5.

Verbes impersonals of the passive voice being formed of Impersonals  
 neuters, do gouerne such case, as the verbes neuters which they passives, com-  
 come of: as, Parcatur sumtui, *Let cost be spared,* where the pas- mining of verbes  
 sine impersonal parcatur, comming of the verbe neuter parco, neuters,  
 to spare, hath the dative case sumtui, because the neuter parco  
 will haue a dative case, as when we say, Parcamus pecuniaz,  
*Let vs spare monie.*

A verbe impersonall of the passive voice hath like case as Verbes perso-  
 other verbes passive haue: as, Benefic multis à principe, *Many nals passives*  
*are pleased by the prince.*

In this example, the verbe impersonall benefic having the The example  
 passive signification, hath an ablatiue case after him of the dative, applied.  
 with a preposition à principe, like as other verbes personals  
 passives haue, by the first rule of verbes personals passives, in  
 their place set downe before.

Yet many times this case is not expressed, but understood: The case vn-  
 as, Maxima vi certatur, (subaudi understood) ab illis, *They derstood.*  
*fight with most great force,* where the ablatiue case with the pre-  
 position, ab illis, is understood, by this rule. And the like is to be  
 said of all other such speeches.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the verbe be- A deed signified  
 ing

## The making plaine of the

to be done of  
many by a verbe  
neuter.  
The example  
applied.

ing a verbe neuter, we may well change the verbe neuter into the impersonall in tur: as, In ignem posita est, fletur, *She was put into the fire, they wept.* In this example when I say they weepe, there is a verbe signified to be done by many, and bicause that the verbe weepe is a verbe neuter, in Latin sent, it may be turned into the impersonall in tur fletur, by this rule.

## A Participle, and his case.

Participles  
have the cases  
of their verbes.

The examples  
applied.

1.

2.

3.

Participles 4.  
waies turned in-  
to nounes.

1.

2.

3.

Participles governe such case as the verbes that they come of: as, Fructurus amicis, *one that will use his friends.* Consulens tibi, *one giving counsel vnto thee.* Diligendus ab omnibus, *one to be beloved of all men.*

There be three examples in this rule. In the first example the participle fructurus hath the ablative case amicis, bicause the verbe fruor of which he commeth, will have an ablative case.

In the second example, the participle Consulens hath the dative case tibi, bicause his verbe consulo will have a dative case.

In the third example, the participle diligendus hath an ablative case with a preposition, namely ab omnibus, bicause his verbe diligo by the rule of passives, will have an ablative case with a preposition.

Here note that participles may followe maner waies be changed into nounes, and so, oftentimes governe not the case of their verbes.

The first way is, when the voice of a participle is construed with another case than the verbe that it commeth of: as, Appetens vini, *greedie of wine,* where appetens is a noune and not a participle, bicause it hath a genitive case, when as his verbe appeto will have an accusative case.

The second, when it is compounded with a preposition, which the verbe it commeth of cannot be compounded with: as, Indoctus, *vulnured,* Innocens, *innocent,* or gilifer, *both which words are nounes and not participles,* bicause their verbes doceo and noceo, cannot be compounded with the preposition in, as they are.

The third, when it followeth all the degrees of comparison.

as, Amans, *loving*, amantior, *more loving*, amantissimus, *most loving*.

The fourth, when it hath no respect or expresse difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, *a man laudable*, where laudatus, because it signifieth no time present, past, or to come, is a noun and not a participle. Puer amandus, *a child worthy to be loved*, where amandus is a noun, because it hath no expresse difference of time. And all these are properly called nouns participials.

Participles when they be changed into nouns, require a genitive case: as, Fugitans litium, *avoiding strife*. Indoctus pilæ, *not skilfull to play at the ball*. Cupientissimus tui, *most desirous of thee*. Lactis abundans, *having store of milke*, all which former words are known hereby to be nouns and not participles, because they governe a genitive case, by this rule.

These participiall voices, Perosus, *hating deadly*, exosus, *detesting or loathing*, pertexus, *wearie or loathing*, have alwaies the active signification, and governe an accusative case: as, Exosus seuitiam, *hating crueltie*. Vitam pertexus, *wearie of life*.

Here are two examples in this rule. In the first, Exosus seuitiam, this participiall voice exosus hath the active signification, and both governe the word seuitiam in the accusative case, by this rule.

In the second example, Vitam pertexus, this participiall voice pertexus signifieng actively, both governe the word vitam in the accusative case, by this rule.

Here note, that these participles, Natus, *borne*, prognatus, *comming of some stocke or lineage*, cretus, *borne*, ortus, *borne*, editus, *springing or begotten*, satus, *borne*, creatus, *created*, will haue an ablative case.

The Aduerbe, or what case Aduerbes do governe.

**A**duerbs of quantitie, time, and place, require a genitive case: as, Multum lacri, *much gaine*. Tunc temporis, *at that time*. Vbique gentium, *in all places*.

This rule hath this examples. In the first, Multum lacri, the aduerbe multum being an aduerbe betokening quantitie,

Participles turned into nouns require a genitive case.

Fugitans, 1.

Indoctus, 2.

Cupientissimus, 3.

Abundans, 4.

Exosus, perosus, pertexus,

have alwaies the active signification, namely when they governe an accusative case.

But exosus and perosus signify

ing passively

require a dative case.

Borrowed of the Latin.

Natus, prognatus, satus, ortus, cretus, creatus, editus.

Borrowed of the Latin.

Aduerbs wish a genitive case.

The examples applied.

These aduerbes En and Ecce will haue a no-



minative case,  
and sometimes  
an accusative.  
Borrowed of the  
latin.

hath the genitive case *lucris* after him by this rule, but *multum* indeed is rather a noun than an aduerbe, as hath bene siene before, yet are there many other aduerbes of quantitie which do gouerne a genitive case.

2.

*Tunc temporis*. In this second example the aduerbe of time *tunc* doth gouerne the genitive case *temporis* by this rule.

3.

In the third example, *Vbiq; gentium*, the aduerb of place *vbiq;* doth gouerne *gentium* in the genitive case by this rule.

Aduerbes with  
a dative case.

Certaine aduerbes will haue a dative case, like as the nouns that they come of: as, *Venit obuiam illi*, *He came to meete him*. *Canit similiter huic*, *He singeth like vnto him*.

The examples  
applied.

1.

In this rule are two examples. The first is *Venit obuiam illi*, where the aduerbe *obuiam* doth gouerne the dative case *illi*, by this rule, because the noun adiectiue *obuius* whereof the aduerbe *obuiam* cometh doth gouerne a dative case.

2.

*Canit similiter huic*. In this second example the aduerbe *similiter* doth gouerne the dative case *huic*, by this rule, because the noun adiectiue *similis*, whereof *similiter* cometh, will haue a dative case.

Tempori, lu-  
ci, vesperi,  
used like ad-  
uerbes.

These dative cases *Tempori*, *In time*, *Luci*, *In the day time*, *Vesperi*, *At night*, are used aduertially, that is, like as if they were aduerbes: as, *Tempori surgendum*, *We must arise in time*. *Vesperi cubandum*, *We must lie downe at night*. *Luci laborandum*, *We must worke in the day time*.

Aduerbes with  
an accusative  
case.

Certaine aduerbes will haue an accusative case, like as the prepositions which they come of: as, *Propius urbem*, *Nearer to the citie*. *Proxime castra*, *Next to the tents*.

The examples  
applied.

1.

Here are two examples in this rule. In the first whereof *propius urbem*, the aduerbe *propius* doth gouerne the accusative case *urbem* by this rule, because the preposition *prope*, whereof *propius* cometh, will haue an accusative case.

2.

In the second example *proxime castra*, the aduerb *proxime* doth gouerne the accusative case *castra* by this rule, because the preposition *prope* whereof the aduerbe *proxime* cometh will haue an accusative case.

How preposi-  
tions are turned  
into aduerbes.

Where note, that prepositions, when they be set without a case, or else do forme the degrees of comparison, be changed into

to aduerbes.

The aduerb plus, *more*, may haue a genitiue, an accusatiue, or an ablatiue case.

Aduerbes of the comparatiue and superlatiue degree, will haue such case as the nouns adiectiues which they come of, of the same degree will haue.

*A note borrowed from the Latin.*  
Aduerbes of the comparatiue and superlatiue degree.  
Borrowed from the Latin.

Of the construction of coniunctions.

Coniunctions copulatiues, and disiuctiues, with these sower, Quam, then, Nisi, except, or vnde. Præterquam, besides. An, whether, do couple like cases: as, Xenophon & Plato fuerunt æquales, *Xenophon and Plato were equall.*

*Coniunctions copulatiue, and disiuctiue.*

In this example because Xenophon is the nominatiue case before the coniunction copulatiue &c; therefore both the same coniunction cause Plato likewise to be the nominatiue case by this rule.

And sometimes the coniunctions aforesaid are put between diuers cases: as, Studui Romæ et Athenis, *I studied at Rome, and at Athens.* Est liber meus et fratris, *It is my book and my brothers.* Emi fundum centum nummis et pluris, *I bought the ground for a hundred peeces of monie, and more.*

*Exception.*  
Where the word after the coniunction, by some other rule is not suffered to be the same case with the word before the coniunction.  
The examples applied.

This rule hath three examples. In the first Studui Romæ et Athenis, the coniunction et is put between diuers cases, namely, Romæ the genitiue, and Athenis the dative by this rule.

In the second, Est liber meus et fratris, the coniunction et is put between liber the nominatiue case, and fratris the genitiue case, by this rule.

In the third example Emi fundum centum nummis et pluris, the coniunction et is put between nummis the ablatiue case, and pluris the genitiue case by this exception.

Coniunctions copulatiues and disiuctiues most commonly couple like modes and tenses together: as, Petrus et Ioannes præcabantur et docebant, *Peter and Iohn did preach and praise.*

*Like modes coupled together.*  
Sometimes diuers modes are coupled together.  
The examples applied.  
Diuerse senses signified together.

In this example the coniunction copulatiue et doth ioin these two verbs præcabantur and docebant, in the indicatiue mode and præterimperfect tense, by this rule.

And sometimes diuers tenses are coupled together: as, Et habetur et referretur tibi à me gratia, *I do both thanks you, and will*

The example  
applied.

Not only In, but  
any other prepo-  
sition of the abla-  
tive case being  
understood, may  
cause the word  
whereunto it is  
understood, to be  
the ablative  
case.

A verbe com-  
pound with a  
preposition.  
The examples  
applied.

1.

Sometime besides  
the verbe com-  
pound, the pre-  
position also  
whereunto he is  
compounded, is  
added before  
his case.

2.

The preposition  
In, being con-  
juncted by any of  
these words, To,  
towards, or a-  
gainst, will have  
an accusative  
case: and with-  
out these, an ab-  
lative case for  
the most part.

3.

This interjec-  
tion hath also an  
accusative, & a  
vocative case.  
The examples  
applied.  
The interjec-  
tion Vix, Vix,

will also require you.

In this example the conjunction et both ioine habetur, the  
present tense, and referetur the future tense together by this  
rule.

## The preposition and his case.

Sometimes this preposition *In*, is not expressed but under-  
stood, and the casuall word neuertheless is put in the abla-  
tive case: as, Habeo te loco parentis, *I have*, or *accuse*  
*thee in stead of my father.*

In this example the preposition *in*, is not expressed before  
the word loco, but understood, and yet loco be put in the abla-  
tive case by this rule.

A verbe compound with a preposition, sometime requireth  
the case of the preposition that he is compounded withall: as,  
Exeo domo, *I go from home*. Praterco te infalutatum, *I passe by*  
*thee unsaluted*. Adeo templum, *I go to church*.

In the first example exeo domo, the verbe exeo compoun-  
ded with the preposition ex, both governe domo, in the abla-  
tive case by this rule, because the preposition ex, wherewith he  
is compounded, will have an ablative case.

In the second example praterco te infalutatum, the verbe  
praterco both governe te in the accusative case, being com-  
pounded with the preposition prater, the which out of compo-  
sition will have an accusative case, by this rule.

In the third example adeo templum, the verbe adeo being  
compounded with the preposition ad, both governe templum,  
in the accusative case, by this rule, because the preposition ad  
out of composition will have an accusative case.

## An interiection, and his case.

Certaine interiections require a nominative case: as,  
O festus dies hominis, *O happyfull day of man*.

In this example the interiection o both governe dies  
in the nominative case by this rule.

Certaine interiections require a dative case: as, Hei mihi,  
where mihi is the dative case governed of the inter-  
iection

## rules of construction.

87

lection hei, by this rule.

Certaine interiections haue an accusatiue case: as, Heu stirpem inuisam, *Alas the hated stocke*, where the interiection heu doth governe the accusatiue case stirpem, by this rule. And this heu hath sometimes also a nominatiue case.

Certaine interiections haue a vocatiue case: as, Proh sancte Iupiter, *O holie Iupiter*, where Iupiter is the vocatiue case governed of proh, or proh, by this rule.

And this proh will haue also an accusatiue case: as, proh delum atque hominum fidem, *O the faith of gods and men*, where proh governeth fidem in the accusatiue case by this rule.

The rest of the interiections for the most part do govern no case at all.

*Qu.* Having thus gone through all the English rules of construction, tell me now in a word, how the little Pundies of the Grammar schole, in examining and parsing their lessons may finde out the rules to shew them the case of every part of speech in the same?

*An.* They must first learne perfectly what part of speech every word of their lesson is, and then consider of what word he is governed, and also what part of speech the same is, and so shall he easily turne to the rule, that sheweth the case of his word.

As for example, if the word governing (which for the most part is the word that in construing goeth next before the word governed) be a substantiue, turning to the rules of substantiues, you shall there finde what case he governeth: if he be an adiectiue, looke among the adiectiues: if a verbe, looke among the rules for verbes, and so of all other parts of speech accordingly.

*Qu.* Nowe to make an ende of this Treatise, set downe some fewe generall rules to be marked of yong beginners, in construction, as you finde them else where.

*An.* Looke what case the singular number will haue, the same also hath the plurall: as, Memor prateriti, Memor prateriti.

Looke what case the nominatiue case hath after him, the same may all the rest of the cases haue.

Looke what case the positius degree hath, the same hath the comparatiue.

*hath also a dative case, and sometimes is put alone without any case.*

*The interiections Eheu and Ah, haue also an accusatiue case.*

*Proh hath also a nominatiue case sometimes.*

*The interiection on Hem, hath a nominatiue, a*

*dative, an accusatiue, & a vocatiue case.*

*How to find the rules for the case of a word.*

*Generall rules of construction.*

1.

2.

## The making plain of the &c.

comparative, and the superlative.

Take total cost the indication mode path, the same all the other modes they have a lot.

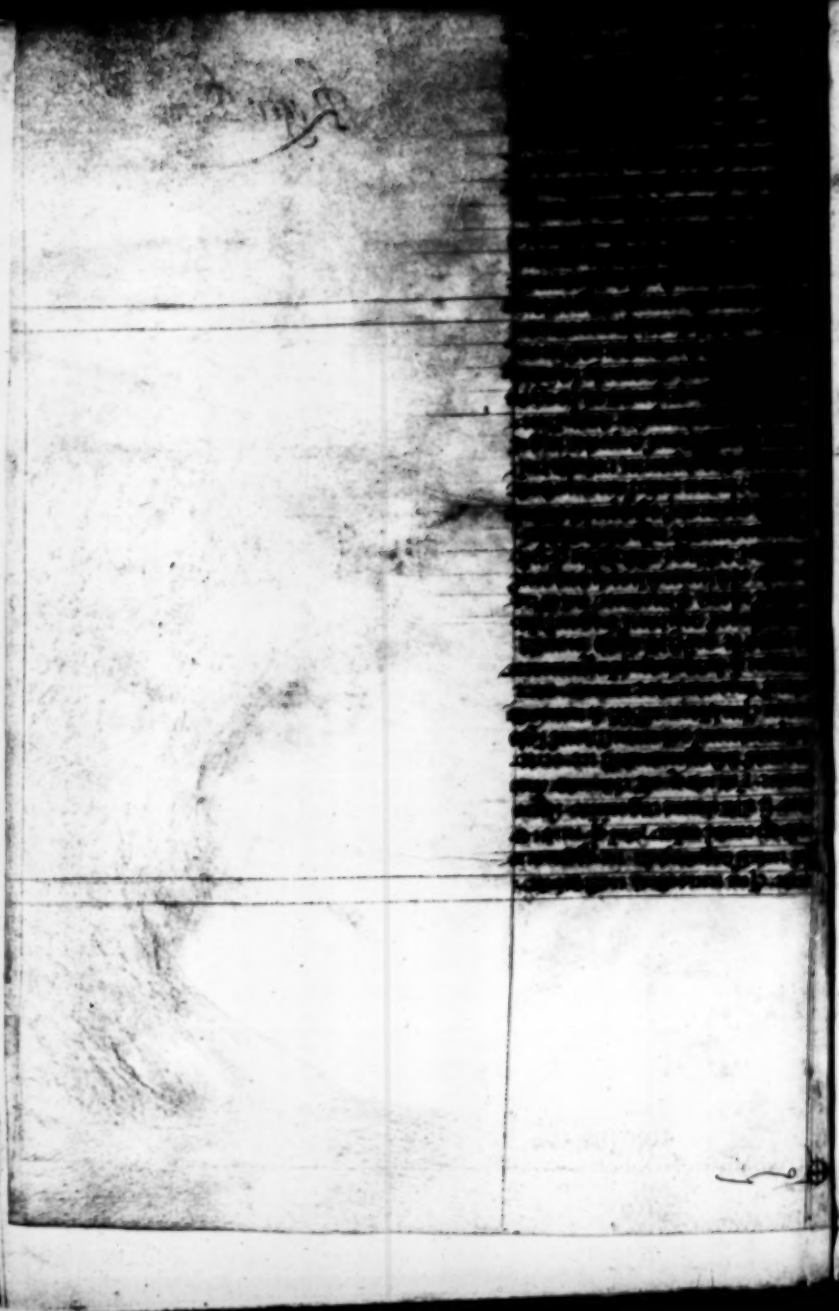
Take what case the Verbe active hath, the same may the Verbe passive likewise have, except the accusative case of the Subject.

To God alone be laud and praise,  
Who must direct in all our waies.

F. I. N. I. S.

all the  
of the





A 828.  
2  
PLAINE AND  
EASIE LAYING

open of the meaning and  
vnderstanding of the Rules of  
*Construction in the English Acci-*  
DENCE, appointed by autho-  
*ritie to be taught in all Schooles*  
of hir Maiesties dominions, for  
*the great vse and bene-*  
fite of yong be-  
ginners:

by IOHN STOCKWOOD  
sometime Schoolmaster  
of *Tunbridge.*

ROGER BAILLIE

Imprinted at London by  
the Assignes of *Printers*  
*the Flower.*

1590

THE BOOKE TO THE  
yoong Punies and Petits  
of the Grammar  
*Schoole.*

WHen painfull Master hath no time,  
In plainest sort your rules to teach,  
Or clubbish fellows shall refuse,  
Their friendly helpe heerin to reach :  
Bicause you come with emptie hand,  
And profer not thrise welcome fee,  
(which thing some schollers much desire)  
Then boldly make resort to me.  
I will you helpe, make prooffe who list,  
And set you downe the easie way,  
Your English rules to vnderstand,  
Their meaning open for to lay.  
For each example to his rule,  
I teach you aptly how to fit :  
Thus may you laugh, where others cry,  
when vp they go for missing it.  
Now, as for fee I none do craue,  
I aske no other recompence,  
The paine is mine, the profit thine,  
Vsing this booke with diligence.

# TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFULL

(vnto whom in the Lord for sundrie considerations I stand most singularly beholding) Master WILLIAM LEWIN, Doctor of both Lawes, Iustice of peace, one of his Ma-iesties high Commission for causes ecclesiasticall, Iudge of the court of Prerogatives, &c. IOHN STOCKWOOD

*Minister and preacher of the word of God, wisheth  
a plentifull increase of all heauenly graces,  
for the good of Gods Church,  
and benefit of the Com-  
mon-wealth.*



VCH (RIGHT WORSHIP-  
FULL) haue been the manie and

manifold bounties and fauors, euer since my first being acquainted with you vntill this day, extended from your W. in most courteous manner not onely vnto my selfe, but also vouchsafed sundry other of my good friends at my request, that howsoever vnto others I haue peradventure giuen such woorthie testimonie of the same, as wherewithall they haue been contented, and supposed me to be a thankfull recounter of benefits receiued, yet could I neuer heerewithall satisfie and content my selfe, because the greatnes of your deserts towards me and my friends hath seemed woorthily to be further published vnto the knowledge of all posteritie, vnto whom (as dutie bindeth me) I do most willingly acknowledge, that the gratefull remembrance of the same, so long as life doth last, and breth not faile, shall neuer be extinguished, nor buried in the lothsome lake of odious obliuion, but alwaies be reserved fast locked vp in the safe custodie of a most dutifull and thankfull mind. And to this end hauing no other means of better value, to testifie my thankfull dutie, I haue presumed vnder your worshipfull and learned patronage to send abroad this plaine and easie laying open of the English rules of Construction for the yooing Puniies of the Grammar schoole, in so familiar and euident a maner, as the meanest wits, and slenderest capacities may to their no small benefit and profit (as I am perswaded) vnderstand and beare away the same. And heerin though I haue chiefly framed my selfe vnto the simplicitie of the little ones and yooinglings that are occupied in these kind of studies, yet some thing here and there I haue inserted, not vnwoorthy altogether of the obseruation and marking of those which are of further reading.

## THE EPISTLE DEDICATORIE.

If it shall of any be laid vnto me for a fault, that I spend time in these small trifles, and Grammar matters, the which might better be employed about things more serious and of greater moment and importance, my defence is, that to haue laid well the ground worke, and as it were the foundation, whereupon the whole frame and building in a manner of the Latin tooong must be settled, is not in deed and in truth, to be deemed a light and toyish matter, but that shall bring great ease vnto the master, and also good furtherance vnto the yoong beginners, if with diligence and heedfulness they looke into the same. Besides that I know not how it commeth to passe, that as, *Nauita de stellis, de bobus narras arator*, and euery one as he hath been brought vp, deliteth to be talking of those things for the most part wherein he hath been most exercised: so I hauing spent many yeers about the instructing of youth in the principles and rudiments of the latin tooong, can not choose but euer now and then be harping on those matters, with the which in former times I haue been so long and well acquainted. If any benefit may grow thereby vnto those little ones, for whose sake, as well to saue them from the rod, as also to encourage them by this plaine laying open of the meaning of their rules, with more willingnes, and cheerfulness to goe forward in their studies: I shall haue obtained my desire, submitting in all humilie tie this my simple trauell, such as it is, vnto your wise and learned censure, whom I most hartily pray and beseech after your accustomed and wonted clemencie in such sort to accept of the same, as by me towards your W. it hath been ment, namely an vnfained token of most dutifull and hartie good will, the which for many curtesies I owe vnto your Worship, whom I pray the Almighty long to preserue in peace and prosperitie to your good contentment, and benefit of your Country. Tunbridge this 16. Nouember, 1590.

*Your W. most bounden, and humble  
in the Lord to be commanded,*

JOHN STOCKWOOD.

# TO THE FRIENDLY READER

concerning the profite of  
this booke.



**N**O T being altogether ignorant (right gentle Reader) of the slender capacitie of many young beginners in the Grammar schooles, having my selfe by the space of twenty yeeres exercised the office of a poore Schoolemaster, during the which time I have had the triall of many wits, and finding by experience, that one and the selfesame thing being often repeated in teaching, and as it were by small drops instilled into the tender eares of the little Pwies and Petites: yet by reason of the weaknes of their wits in those young yeeres, it hath quickly passed away without any great profit, I have wished many times, that some good body would take pains for to lay open the rules of construction in our English Accidence, in such a plaine and ready maner, as that the little ones, might as it were by themselves easily conceine of the meaning of the same, by the apt applying of enery example unto his severall rule. For this being well performed, a ready way is opened to the more easie passing through the examining and parsing of such lectures, as their teachers afterwards shall thinke good to read unto them. Which labour, because none hitherto hath entred upon, I my selfe in the vacation time of the twelue daies (as they call it) have taken upon me, and with God his helpe finished the same. And I have the rather made choise to deale with the English rules, because it is the first thing that the Accidentiaries do enter into, after they have learned their eight parts of speech, and as it were the foundation of all the rest of the Grammar building, the which being well laid, they shall be the better able to proceed to the understanding of Latin Authors. And for as much as there lieth a great weight in the maner of teaching the young beginners the understanding of these rules, which is chiefly to be attained by letting them familiarly and plainly see, how enery example agreeth with his rule, I hope that I have in such sort performed this point, as that the childe of meaneſt conceit, if he diligently read and marke this booke, may almost without any helpe of his master, be able of himselfe, by the example, so to shew the meaning

Why this labor hath been taken in the English rules.



## TO THE READER.

meaning of euery rule, to euery one that shall demand the meaning of the same. So that the long time, the which the master was wont to spend before, about the beating into their heads of the vnderstanding of their rules, may now be spent about other matters tending to their profit, and they themselves, when as their masters words oftentimes were no sooner in at the one eare, but that they were as quickly out againe at the other to his great grieffe, and many times to their greater smart, when they were well whipped for their dulnes, may by the helpe of this booke opened and laid before them, haue such a master as will at all times most gently and plainly teach them, if they will but vouchsafe to repaire and resort vnto him.

Paines spared  
to the school-  
master.

Ease to the  
scholler.

Euery father  
regarding the  
profit of his  
child.

The Schoolemaster then shall by this booke be eased of much paines, that he was forced to vse before to little purpose, bicause that the sound of his words striking their eares for the time, was streight waies forgotten: and the scholler that carying away many a stripe for his dulnes and forgetfulnes was much discouraged, and not daring for feare to aske his master againe the thing which he told him twentie times before, may resort hither, and without any blowes heare againe and againe the same thing euen so often as he list, the which neither time nor tediousnes will suffer his master to repeat vnto him.

Yea euery louing and carefull father for the profit of his sonne, the which hath sometimes in his youth been a smatterer in Grammar, and now through continuance of time, and other busines almost cleane forgotten the same, by vsing this booke, and questioning at spare times with his childe, when he commeth from the Grammar schoole, may partly increase his forlorne knowledge, and partly helpe forward by his riper wit, the tender vnderstanding of his little childe, and perceiue how he profiteth, so far forth as concerneth the conceining of the meaning of euery rule, by applying euery example vnto the same, to which purpose I dare boldly pronounce, that nothing is omitted, that any way cocerneth the fitting of euery example to euery rule throughout the whole rules of construction, hauing framed my selfe to be as it were duntically plaine, for the better vnderstanding of the young ones, vnto whom nothing can be made too plaine, in which respect the learneded sort will vouchsafe me their pardon, knowing that these paines were purposedly taken for the profit of the small ones: yet it may be that some things are heere set downe, the which being well marked, may saue my master schollers of the higher forms now and then a scouring, and also make a way for them by themselves to do the

## TO THE READER.

the like to their great profit in the applieng the examples of their latin Syntaxis, vnto the rules of the same, the which will be the easier for them by the helpe of this booke, wherein they may behold the like to be performed in all the English rules, in which respect they will also be the willinge to haue the English Accidence bound with this, to aide them in the same.

And by this meanes my friends the Printers of the English Accidence shall stand not a little beholding vnto me, in as much as this Booke will be so far off from hindring the sale thereof, as that it will cause the same to sell much faster, euerie one minding to buie this, being desirous also to haue that, to ioine with it, that they may the better confer the one with the other, and see in the Accidence the rule naked by it selfe seeming to be hard, heere made plaine by the example, to appeere most cleere and easie for the capacitie of the verie meaneſt, besides that, for the marking of the order obserued both in the one and the other, it shall be verie behoouefull to haue them both bound together.

This booke will further the sale of the English Accidence.

Now if any curiously conceited, and giuen vnto nouelties, liking better of the later, though darker deuises of others, then being content to vse the more ancient and plainer Grammar of our owne, will demand of me, wherefore I did not rather bestow these paines vpon the making familiar the Grammar precepts of some stranger, then in opening the rules of our owne Countreiman: mine answer shall be, that concerning my selfe: (vnder the correction of others be it spoken) I know none in this argument (all circumstances considered) to whom our Grammar allowed by publike authoritie, ought to yeeld one foote of ground, in regard of plainnes and easines, if it be rightly vnderstood, and taught accordingly. And for the profitableness of the same, if there were nothing else to be alleaged, but the great number of most excellent learned men, shining as notable lightes, both in the church, and also the commonwealth, yet might this in the iudgement of all wise men, seeme for to plead for the same sufficiently. So that I would wish our owne auctorized Grammar so long to be publicly propounded in schooles vnto youth, untill these admirers of new things, can auouch so much profit to haue comen by their new deuises, as we know by experience to haue proceeded atreadie of this our old Grammar, wherein so many profitable instruments in the ciuill and church government haue hitherto been trained.

The commendation of the Grammar allowed by authoritie.

Wherefore as I iudge our owne Grammar to be, if not more profitable,

## TO THE READER.

What is performed in this booke.

table, yet in euery point as profitable as any others what so euer, so haue I been heereby moued to labor in it before in any other, and in this part of it especially, the which most concerne the young beginners, for whose sake I haue not onely applied all the examples of all the rules of construction in the English Accidence, to expresse the meaning of euery seuerall rule, but haue also Englished all the examples, which hitherto haue gone onely in Latin, whereby the little ones may be much furthered.

And moreover for their greater profit, I haue borrowed from the Latin Grammar so many rules, as I haue thought most conuenient and necessarie, and haue set them downe heere also in English in their seuerall places, as may well appeere vnto so manie as binding the English accidence with this shall take pains to compare the rules of the one with the other. As many as shall reape commoditie heere by (as I hope all those youtbes especially shall, the which with diligence shall be occupied in the same) let them giue vnto God alone all the glorie, and in consideration of my paines asoord me their earnest and faithfull prayers, that whilest I liue, I may alwaies carrie a minde continually to do good in his church and common-wealth, to his praise, and benefit of my countrie. From my studie at Tunbridge the 14. of Iau. 1588.

Thy poore brother in Christ, vn-  
feinedlie tendring thy good,  
wherin he may:

IOHN STOCKWOOD.

# THE RVLES OF CONSTRUCTION

made plaine for yooing beginners  
in the Grammar schoole.

*Question.*



What is next to be done, after that you haue once perfectly learned the eight parts of speech set downe in your Accidence?

*Answer.* We do then commonly, and so; the most part vse to enter into the rules of construction, that we may be able to learne some easy Auto; in the Latin tongue, meetest so; the capacitie and vnderstanding of yooing beginners.

*Quest.* To what end do these rules of construction principally, and especially serue?

*An.* To teach which of these eight parts of speech may most aptly and fitly in making of Latin, or construing of Auto; be ioined together, and agræ the one with the other in some certaine properties, or else be gouerned and as it were ruled the one of the other.

*The vse of the rules of construction.*

*Qu.* It seemeth then by this your answer, that so; teaching sake, all your rules of construction may be in such sort diuided, as that they may be referred vnto either concord and agræing, or else vnto ruling and gouernment.

*Rules of concord and rules of gouerning.*

*An.* So it is indeed, and so far forth as is sufficient so; the Junies and Petites in the Grammar schoole to know, reseruing the moze curious diuisions so; such as are of riper and further yeeres.

*Qu.* Tel me therefore, how many things are chiefly to be marked in these your English rules of construction?

*An.* There are two things especially to be regarded and considered.

*Two things to be marked in construction.*

*Qu.* What are they?

*An.* The concord and agræing of words together: and the gouerning or ruling one word of another.

*Qu.* What

## The making plaine of the

*What a concord is.*

*Qu.* What call you a Concord?

*An.* A Concord is the agreeing and ioining together of two Latin words at the least, in certaine conditions and proper-  
ties, the which of the Grammarians are called accidents, as of the verbe personall and his nominatiue case, in number and person: of the substantiue and the adiectiue, in case, gender, and number: of the relatiue and antecedent, in gender, number and person.

*Three concords properly.*

*Qu.* How many concords are there?

*An.* There be three concords.

*Qu.* Which be they?

*An.* The first, betwene the nominatiue case and the verb: the second, betwene the substantiue and the adiectiue: the third, betwene the antecedent and the relatiue. Unto these som do adde two other, that is, two substantiues, when they be ioined together in one case: and the agreeing together of the word that asketh a question, and the word that answereth vnto the same question, the which they call the interrogatiue and his redditiue. But bicause these are not so properly concords, we will follow our owne Accidence, and content our selues with the three first named.

*The vse of the concords.*

*Qu.* Wherefoze were these concords at the first inuented?

*An.* They do serue (as we are taught in the very first words of our English rules) to learne vs how to ioine words duly and orderly together in construction.

*Qu.* Is there then any order to be kept in the ioining of words together in construction?

*What order is to be kept in construing.*

*An.* If there be a vocatiue case in the sentence, you must first begin your construing with it, next must follow the nominatiue case with such other words as are to be ioined with it: after the nominatiue case commeth the principall verbe with such words in the same sentence as he doth gouerne, or do depend vpon him, wherewith by the helpe of your master, and often practise in construing you shall easily be acquainted.

*The principall verbe.*

*Qu.* What is first to be done then in turning an English into Latin, or in construing of your lesson?

*An.* First of all the principall verbe must be sought out, bicause without the verbe the sentence is vnperfect.

*Qu.* How shall you find out the principall verbe?

*An.* Dur

## rules of construction.

3

*An.* Our booke doth teach vs, that if there be but one verbe in the sentence, the same is the principall verbe: but if there be moze verbs than one in the sentence, the first is the principall verbe, except it be the infinitiue mode, or haue before it a relative, as *that, whom, which*, and in Latin *qui, quæ, quod*: or a coniunction, as *vt, that, cum, when, si, if*, and such others: or else some aduerbe of wishing, as *utinam, I would to God, o, si, ô that*, and such like.

*How he is to be found out.*

*Qu.* After that you haue the principall verbe, what must next be done?

*An.* I must seeke out his nominatiue case, vnles it be a verbe impersonall, which will haue no nominatiue case.

*The nominatiue case.*

*Qu.* By what meanes may the nominatiue case be found out?

*An.* By asking this question *who, or what*: for the word that answereth to this question, shall be the nominatiue case to the verbe.

*How he is to be found out.*

*Qu.* Shew me this by some example.

*An.* When I say in English: *God is good*, if I would know which word in this sentence is the nominatiue case, I shall find it by putting this question *who, or what* before the verbe *is*, after this manner, saying, *who, or what is good*, and the answer is, *God*, the which hereby I know to be the nominatiue case: so in this sentence, *Good schollers vse diligence*, if I aske, *who vse diligence*, the answer is, *Good schollers*, which is the nominatiue case, And so forth in the like.

*Qu.* How must the nominatiue case be placed in making or construing of Latin?

*An.* He must be set next before the verbe, except a question be asked.

*The ordinary place of the nominatiue case in construction.*

*Qu.* What if a question be asked?

*An.* When the nominatiue case is to be set after the verbe, or after the signe of the verbe.

*The first exception altering the place of the nominatiue case*

*Qu.* Shew me this by the examples set downe in your Aci-  
dence?

*An.* *Amas tu, lovest thou?* In this question the word *tu*, being the nominatiue case, is set after the verbe *Amas*. In the other example, *venitne rex, doth the king come?* the word *rex*, the king, being the nominatiue case, is in the English set

B ij after



## The making plaine of the

after this word *doth*, which is in this place the signe of the verbe *come*.

*Qu.* How shall I know the signe of the verbe, from the verb it selfe?

*How the signe of the verbe is so be known from the verb it selfe.*

*An.* What is well asked of you, because it is not expressed in the Accidence, and yet may be some trouble vnto a yong beginner.

*Qu.* Let me see then what you can answer vnto this question.

*An.* There be diuers words in English, the which sometimes are signes of a verbe, and sometimes they are verbs themselves.

*Qu.* Which be they?

*Words that sometimes are signes of the verbe, and sometimes verbs themselves, and when they be so, or not so.*

*An.* These among the rest: *Do, doest, doth, did, diddest, haue, hast, hath, had, haddest, shall, shalt, will, wilt, may, can, might, would, should, ought, oughtest, am, art, are, was, wast, bin, be,* and such like, the which being set before other verbs, are but signes of the verbe, and sometimes are tokens of the tense of the verbe, and sometimes are tokens of the voice of the verbe, as namely whether be active, passive, or neuter. And sometimes they are verbs themselves, and that for the most part, being set alone.

*Qu.* Giue me one or two examples of this, and so shall I know that you understand what you say.

*An.* When I say in English, *I do loue, thou doest loue, he doth loue, &c.* these words *do, doest, doth*, are signes of the verbe *loue*, and tokens of the present tense. But in these sayings, *I do, thou doest, he doth*, these words, *do, doest, doth*, are verbs themselves, and the like is to be said of all the rest for the most part.

*Qu.* Are there no more exceptions causing the nominative case to be set after the verbe?

*An.* Yes, there are two other.

*Qu.* Rehearse them.

*The second exception altering the place of the nominative case*

*An.* If the verbe be of the imperative mode, the nominative case shall be set after the verbe, or after the signe of the verbe, as *Ama tu, loue thou, where the nominative case, tu, thou, is set after the verbe ama, loue. Amato ille, let him loue, in which example the nominative case ille in Latin, is set after the verbe amato, and in English after this word let, being the signe of the imperative mode, before the verbe loue.*

*Qu.* What is the third exception?

*An.* Some

## rules of construction.

5

3

*An.* Sometime when this signe is, or there, commeth before the English of the verbe, the nominative case shall be set after the verbe : as *Est liber meus, It is my booke*, where this word *liber, booke*, is set after the verbe *est, is*, because this signe it is placed before the verbe. Again, *Venit ad me quidam, There came one vnto me*, in which example, *quidam, one*, is set after the verbe *venit, came*, because this signe *there* commeth before it.

*The third exception altering the place of the nominative case*

Further it is to be noted, that oftentimes in Latin the nominative case for elegancie sake is set after the verbe, with a far better grace than it could be set before the verbe, the which notwithstanding in construing of the same into English, is to be set before the verbe.

*Words placed one way in Latin, and another way in construing the same into English.*

*Qu.* You haue said that the word the which in construing commeth before the verbe, is the nominative case, and that his most vsuall place is to be set before the verbe : but what case shall that word be, the which in Latin making, and in construing commeth next after the verbe ?

*An.* If it be a casuall word, that is, such a word as is declined with case, and answereth to this question *whom*, or *what*, made by the verbe, it shall commonly be the accusative case, vnles the verbe do require some other case to be governed withall, as *Deum cole, Worship God*. Aske this question *whom* or *what*, saying, *Worship whom*, you answer *God*, which hereby you know to be the accusative case.

*The vsuall place of the accusative case.*

*Qu.* Pea but you said (me thought) *Deum cole*, where the word *Deum*, which you say signifieth *God*, and is also the accusative case, the which should follow the verbe, is placed notwithstanding (as you say) before the verbe.

*An.* Albeit that in the words as they ly in Latin, *Deum* be set before the verbe *cole*, yet in construing it commeth after the verbe, as *cole, worship thou, Deum, God*. And here you must marke that like as many times in Latin (as it was said immediately before) the nominative case is set after the verbe, and yet in construing is to be placed before the verbe : so contrarywise the accusative case is often in Latin set before the verbe, when as notwithstanding in construing it must be placed after the verbe.

*Not.*

*Qu.* How recite the example of your booke, where the word following the verbe, is not the accusative case, but is put in some